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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,083—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1893.

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PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
The Special Time ... way Companies ... of Interest ... information, the Routes between ... Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
†* SIAM	3050	700	H. T. Weighell	23rd June.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	30th „
†* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	7th July.
B.I. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	14th „
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	21st „
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	28th „
†* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th „

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† * These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

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Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—
28th June. 12th July. 26th July.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	3,820	600	1st July 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
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Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

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Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	2,867	300	9th July 1893.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Aug. „

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TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 1, 1893.

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BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th July.

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Sassoon House : Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 8th, 1893.

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FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
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Bombay, 16th June, 1893.

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TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY

WE HAVE NOW THE HONOUR OF SUPPLYING OVER 100 MESSES AND CANTEENS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Your Crest correctly Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match,
for Rs. 16.

Your Monogram artistically Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match,
for Rs. 16.

Before Engraving Dies of Crests and Monograms, a PENCIL SKETCH is forwarded FREE OF CHARGE, and sunk in Steel when approved of.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING
From Customers' own Dies, or from Dies already on hand.

ANY COLOUR.

PER 100 IMPRESSIONS	Annas	8
PER 1,000 „	Rs. 5	0

GOLD, SILVER, OR BRONZE.

PER 100 IMPRESSIONS	Rs. 2	0
PER 1,000 „	„ 17	0

GOLD AND COLOURS.
Charges according to amount of work.

VISITING CARDS.
100 GENTLEMEN'S CARDS, one line with Plate — Rs. 3 0
100 LADIES' CARDS, one line with Plate — „ 3 0
Other lines, such as Address and Club, charged Re. 1 per line extra.
THIS RATE IS FOR THICK OR THIN CARDS.
We prefer keeping Steel Dies and Card Plates on hand; we are then accountable for their preservation from rust, scratches, or loss.

To OFFICERS of the Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Medical Staff, and Indian Medical Service.
SMALL QUANTITIES OF STATIONERY HEADED WITH ANY OF THESE CRESTS ARE ALWAYS ON HAND.
Large quantities can be executed within three or four days from receipt of order.

BALL PROGRAMMES.
A Large Variety in Stock and constant renewals of the latest Designs.
SEND FOR SAMPLES.

MENU CARDS,
Folding and Single, in upwards of 250 varieties of elegant design, plain and illuminated.
PATTERNS FREE.

REGIMENTAL CRESTS.—DIES OF ALL BRITISH AND NATIVE REGIMENTS ON HAND. Estimates and Samples free.

RUBBER STAMPS
Of every description manufactured by a special process, and of a specially prepared Rubber to withstand the Climate.

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Comprising Invitations to Dinners, at Home, Honorary Members, Marriage, Lawn Tennis, Dances.
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Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers,
ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.
To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

PIANOFORTE TUNING.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure to announce the ADDITION of TWO PIANOFORTE TUNERS, brought from the Factories of the first European Pianoforte Builders, including Messrs. Julius Bluthner's, of Leipzig, with the object of meeting their increasing Piano business in India.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., have always been able to execute Piano tunings and repairs locally on the shortest possible notice, and at the lowest charges consistent with thorough good work ; but the addition to their already Efficient Staff will enable them keeping one of their Tuners in Poona all through the coming season.

They undertake to renovate all Pianos, even with broken Iron Frames, Wrest Blocks, Sounding Boards—in fact, to repair anything in connection with a Pianoforte. Estimates furnished free.

Tuning in and near the Fort .... Rs. 5
Colaba, Cumballa and Malabar Hills, Byculla, Mazagon, Girgaum, &c. „ 6

REPAIRS EXTRA.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES FOR TUNING HALF-YEARLY AND YEARLY EVERY ALTERNATE MONTH.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long,	in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	„	„	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	„	„	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„	„	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
ARE SHIPPERS OF THE FOLLOWING :—

INVALID'S PORT.	OTARD'S V.S.O.P. COGNAC.
OLD CRUSTED PORT.	RARE OLD COGNAC.
LA-TORRE SHERRY.	SUPERIOR "PEG" BRANDIES.
AMONTILLADO A. 1	"PALL MALL" WHISKY.
DINNER SHERRY.	NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.
BINET FILS CHAMPAGNE.	BRODIE'S "RARE OLD" WHISKY.
CHOICE BURGUNDY AND	LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.
BORDEAUX WINES.	ALLSOPP'S ALE AND STOUT.

Complete List of Prices of their well-known Brands can be obtained on application at their Offices,
OLD CLUB HOUSE : RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for
MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,
And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates :—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs. a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs. a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No 7 Small, for Ladies	3 8
„ 1 Large „ „	5 12	„ 5 Medium	4 0
		„ 4 Large	4 12
		„ 6 Largest	5 8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual ; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy ; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of either sex, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them : an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary ; the aged and infirm ; the nervous and debilitated ; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency —too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground. All others are worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Head-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 334 OF 1890.

JUGGERNATH KHUNNAH and another........Plaintiffs.

vs.

MADHOWRAM BALDEODAS.........................Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Property advertised FOR SALE herein situate at Old Nagpada, otherwise called New Bengalpoora Street, being lot No. 4, will be SOLD THIS DAY, at 4 P.M., by Messrs BENNETT and Company, Auctioneers, under the direction of the Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay.—Dated this 17th Day of June 1893.

CRAWFORD, BURDER, BUCKLAND & BAYLEY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

JUST UNPACKED,

COCOA WINE.

Most reliable and confidentially recommended for Sleeplessness, and Fatigue of Mind and Body.

Armbrecht's Cocoa Wine ....Rs. 3 8

Lorimer's „ „ .... „ 2 12

22, Hummum St. } MADON, SONS & Co., { Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

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		Quarterly.	Half-yearly.	Yearly.
Four Volumes	at a time	Rs. 7 0	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 21 0
Eight „		„ 10 8	„ 18 0	„ 31 8
Eleven „		„ 14 0	„ 24 0	„ 42 0
Fifteen „		„ 17 8	„ 30 0	„ 52 8

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In every part of the country are supplied on the following terms :—

	Half-yearly.	Yearly.
Thirty Volumes at a time	Rs. 60 0	Rs. 105 0
Sixty „ „	„ 110 0	„ 205 0

A fresh supply is sent immediately on receipt of the return box.

As the cost of carriage, booking fees, &c., and porterage to and from the Library is borne by the Mofussil Subscribers, it is particularly requested that all boxes and parcels may be returned direct to the Library and marked "Carriage Paid."

A deposit of Rs. 5 must be paid by the Mofussil Subscribers to defray the cost of carriage or postage from the Library.

Compensation must be made for all books lost or damaged while in circulation before others can be given in exchange.

All subscriptions are due in advance, and will continue to be charged as long as any books remain in the subscriber's possession. Library Boxes gratis.

In order to avoid disappointment and to facilitate the exchange of Books, Subscribers are particularly requested to name at least double the number of Volumes required, and the selection should be made from the Catalogue of Books (in circulation at the Library).

The Library has made arrangements to book subscribers—

For 5,000 Bombay and Up-country Anglo-Indian Dailies; for 10,000 Home Weeklies; 10,000 Monthly Periodicals and 10,000 Books.

The Library at present supplies its constituents with 1,000 copies of Bombay and Up-country Dailies, 2,500 Home Weeklies, 3,500 Monthly Periodicals and 5,000 Books.

ACTUAL NUMBER of SUBSCRIBERS 5,200.

PRICE LISTS and Catalogues of Books, new and second hand, sent Post free on application to the Manager.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

THE NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED,

THE OLDEST SCOTCH GUARANTEE OFFICE

ESTABLISHED, 1863.

CAPITAL £500,000 | RESERVE £25,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

67, GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

THE ASSOCIATION provides Security for the Actings, Intromissions, and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

PREMIUM periodically REDUCED by Cash Bonus to Policy-holders.

For full particulars apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 92 OF 1892.

MUGUNLAL JUGULBHOY, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in House No. 125, Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff.

vs.

SAMUEL ESSAJEE, of Bombay Israel Inhabitant, residing in House No.—, Ripon Road, Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above Suit on the 22nd day of March, 1892, it was ordered that the Defendant do pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rupees 4,000 for principal and interest thereon at the rate of one and a-half per cent per mensem from the 5th day of November, 1891, until payment, and the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof, together with interest on such costs at the rate of six per cent per annum from the date thereof until payment, and it was further ordered that upon the Defendant paying into Court on behalf of the Plaintiff on or before the 22nd day of September, 1892, such principal interest and costs as aforesaid the Plaintiff do deliver up to the Defendant or to whom he shall appoint all deeds, documents, and writings of or relating to the said premises in his possession, custody or control, but in default of the Defendant paying into Court such principal interest and costs by the time aforesaid then the Plaintiff will be entitled to a final decree for sale of the property in the said decree mentioned and therein described as follows, that is to say :—

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, with the incomplete chawl or range of buildings standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the East side of Ghil abhoy Doolubhdas Street alias Mahomedan Street at Old Race Course, near Byculla, now called Ripon Road, without the Fort and within the Island of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 624 square yards, be the same little more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 204 and 206, new Nos. 13,728 and 13,731, old survey Nos. 266 and 304, and new survey No. 136-3554 and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Samuel Essajee, on or towards the East by the property of Palanjee Pestonjee, on or towards the South by the ground of Daryawala Darusal, on or towards the West partly by the property of Karimbhoy Ebrahimjee and parly by the Ghellabhoy Doolubhdas Street alias Mahomedan Street, aforesaid.

And whereas by a final decree, dated the 21st November, 1892, it was ordered, among other things, that the said property be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Sheriff of Bombay, either together or in lots, and that the net proceeds of such sale or so much thereof as may be sufficient be applied in or towards payment of the amount due under the said Decree, and it was further ordered that the said Plaintiff be at liberty to bid for and become a purchaser of the said property, and that in the event of the said Plaintiff becoming a purchaser as aforesaid he be entitled to set off the amount of the purchase-money against the amount due to him under the said decree, and it was further ordered that the costs of this application be added to the amount due to Plaintiff under the said decree.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on SATURDAY, the 17th day of June, 1893, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the Afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said final decree for sale put up for Sale by Public Auction on the premises, to the highest bidder, and without reserve, the right, title, and interest of the said Plaintiff and Defendant in the said lands and premises.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has permission to bid at the sale.

Except in the case of the Plaintiff being the purchaser, of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase-money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the Fifteenth Day after the sale. In case the Plaintiff is the purchaser he shall be entitled to set off the amount of the purchase-money against the amount due to him under this decree.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 14th day of April, 1893.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. EDGELOW & GULABCHUND, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.

OFFICES :—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TELEPHONES

The Company's Telephones being the Master Patents of Bell, Edison, Gower, Blake, &c., are the very best instruments extant, and are the same as are in use in nearly all the large Cities and Towns in England and America. They are of the best English make and will give greater satisfaction and be found more economical than cheap instruments of English or Continental manufacture, which for all practical purposes are generally useless.

Estimates furnished and the erection of Installations undertaken. Terms on application.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

TELEPHONES

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GUNNY BAGS.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Dana Bunder in the Jodowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mooljee Caramsi,

15 bales each 250 Bags, A Twills, 44 and 26½, 2½ lbs, Budge Budge.

On account and risk of Premjee Naron.

13 bales each 250 Bags A Twills 44 by 26½—2¼ lbs. Budge Budge.

On account and risk of Mohunjee Naron.

13 bales each 250 Bags A Twills 44 and 26½—2¼ lbs, Budge Budge.

On account and risk of Cursondass Caramsi,

20 bales each 250 Light C Bags 38 and 28 any Mill.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, June 17, 1893.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription, Rs. 12, per year.

NOTICES.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held in the Company's Fort Premises, New Oriental Bank Building, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 17th of June next, at 4-30 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the audited accounts made up to the 28th February last and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 10th, to WEDNESDAY, the 21st June, 1893, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

B. PHILLIPS, Managing Director.

Bombay, 5th June, 1893.

THE MAHARANI ICE Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 5, Armenian Lane, on SATURDAY, the 17th Instant, at 3 P.M., for transacting the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st March, 1893.

2nd.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint an Auditor of the Company for the year ending 31st March, 1894, and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th June to 17th June, 1893, (both days inclusive.)

By Order of the Board,

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co., Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 5th June 1893.

SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE BENGALLEE MEMORIAL FUND.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN desirous of Subscribing to the above Fund are requested to send in their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Bank of Bombay or to the Honorary Treasurers, Messrs. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., and Vundravandass Purzotumdass.

JAMES DOUGLAS,
SORABJEE FRAMJEE PATELL,
HURKISONDAS NAROTUMDAS,
DHARAMSI MORARJEE GOKALDASS,
DARASHA RUTTONJEE CHICHGUR,
Honorary Secretaries.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.

PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SECOND-HAND

PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,

Are FOR SALE at

THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.

For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne............	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive,) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

MEDICAL NOTE.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

UNRIVALLED TESTIMONY:

Under date Sept 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes :—"I should long since have been dead but for your Lozenges—they are worth their weight in gold." I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

THE "St. JAMES'S BUDGET,"

A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,

Including Postage.

Twelve Months.......................... Rs. 26

Six Months.................................. 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE :—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Propritors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams. I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quananity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.

"45, Leicester-square, London, W.C.

"21 June, 1892."

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,103
Bank of Bengal	40,000	800	all	9 pr. ct.	1,050
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	98
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	8
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	25xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,600	500	all	Rs. 25	520
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	79
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	615
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	375
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	507	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,050
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	510
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,005
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	735
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	645
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1.	Rs. 40	415
Doral Mills Co. Ld.	5,098	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	405
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	600
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	640
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	515
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	660xd
Hingunghat Mill	700	600	500	40	880
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 30	680
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,140
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	410
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,110
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	645
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	195
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	840x
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	730
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	540
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	178
Lord Reay Mfg	1,150	1,000	1,000	35	550
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,005
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,400xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,625
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	147½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	12 p.c. g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	430
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	605
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R 30	980
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,300
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	575xd
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185xd
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	210
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	480
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	100	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	690
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	580

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£18		do.	

PRESS COMPANIES

				Yearly.	Rs
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,300
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
				18 pr. ct.	945
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100		205
Apollo	750	1,000	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.40	215
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250		300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	112½
Broach Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		175
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	22
					210
Colaba	500	1,380	1,380	29	27
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	1,350
English Press and Manfg.	400	250			125
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,225
French	300	500	all	100	450
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	115
Khangaum	210	450	450	33½	345
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	81
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	117½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	420
Mummar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 33½	290
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	590
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs 25 dv.	400
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	481
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	501
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,600
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	175
				75	235
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all		
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	925

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	270
	750	50	150	7½	190
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	97
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co. Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no s
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,325
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	67½	1090
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	78xd
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	631
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865x1
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	160
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 no n
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	125
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	316
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	000	100	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	67
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200xd
Oriental Loan	6,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	90
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	13
Soundy & Co.	1,600	100	100	9	55
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLqdn
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	845xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.	9,300	25	25		13½Exd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 25-14
China Leaf	25-12 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	25-2
Do. do. new	25
Australia do.	25-11
Bombay do.	25-10
English Sovereigns	16-4
Do. Dragons	16-3
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	106-8
Do. 17½ do.	106-11
Carolus Dollars	225 Nominal
Mexican do.	223
Five-Francs	321

M. PAUL GINESTY has got Ibsen to write a preface for his work on the literature of the nineteenth century. The Norwegian author's text is "Hope," and he tells of the difficulties which he had to face in youth, to encourage others to struggle as he did. Authorship at the beginning brought him neither honour nor profit. One of his early experiences was having to carry an unsold edition of one of his works to a grocer's to dispose of it as waste-paper. He had to give lessons, to do clerk's work, and otherwise earn money enough to get a university degree. The revolutionary wave of 1848-49 first moved him to come forward as a poet. He wrote an inflated ode to King Oscar I., calling on him to place himself at the head of the weak and ill-used classes. This missed the effect Ibsen aimed at, the king he thus addressed having no wish to play the part of a second Charles XII. One of the circumstances which first drew attention to Ibsen at Grunstadt, where he was a student, was his having in his thesis for his degree stood up for Catilina against Sallust and Cicero. The examiners not liking this departure from a traditional opinion, and showing their displeasure, Ibsen sat up the following night to set forth his views in a drama which it took him fifteen hours to write. It was this work—published with money subscribed by fellow-students—that he sold as old paper. He kept one copy, which he has still. It is crude and uncouth; but he finds in it himself inexperienced and undeveloped.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Maharani Ice Company, 3 p. m.
Phillips and Company, 4-30 p. m.
Midland Press and Manufacturing Company, 5 p.m.
The Anjuman-e-Elmi-e-Farsi Meeting, New High School, Fort, 5 p. m.
Aryan Social Union, People's Free Reading Room, Fort, 8-30 p. m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Mahanady entered and the s. s. Brahmani left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Oriental left the dock yesterday.

CRICKET.—The XI. *vs.* XXII. of the Y. M. C. A. Athletic Club, will play a match, at 2 p.m., weather permitting. Those taking part are asked to turn out punctually.

BOMBAY CYCLING CLUB.—The Bombay Cycling Club will meet at Breach Candy Baths, to-morrow morning, at 7-30 o'clock, when a polo practice will take place.

TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT.—A Mahomedan girl, named Jaina, aged five years, was, on Thursday morning, accidently knocked down by a tram-car, while crossing the Grant Road, and sustained a fracture of the right leg. The injured girl was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital.

LECTURE ON THE DOWRY CUSTOM.—Under the auspices of the Parsi Marriage Association, Mr. Rastam Barjorji Paymaster, B.A., joint honorary secretary of the Association, will deliver a public lecture on "The Danger to Parsi Society from the Perverted Dowry Custom," to-morrow (Sunday), at the Framji Kavasji Institute, instead of at Maneckji Shett's Wadi, at 5 p.m. Mr. Framji Dinshawji Petit will preside. The lecture is open to all Parsi ladies and gentlemen.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A match will be played on the Cooperage ground this evening between the Rovers and the Royal Artillery, Colaba. The kick-off will be at 5-30. Chairs will be provided for ladies. The following are the teams. Rovers: Goal—A. R. Sharp; backs—H. Watson and L. McFarlane; half-backs; J. Catchpole, T. De G. Derry, (capt.,) and C. Brown and forwards—F. Lauder, J. Barnett, Capt. A. Nownham, Capt. A. Walpole, and J. Allan. Royal Artillery: Goal—Br. Hazelgrove; backs—Gr. Walton and Corpl Careless, half-backs—Gunr. Major, Gunr. Mason, and Br. Anderson; and forwards—Grs. Clench, Wood, Fullard, Spink, and Cook.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—An inquiry was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, yesterday, at the Hindoo burning-ground, regarding the death of a painter, named Pathoo Peeraji, aged fifty years. Eight days ago the deceased with another painter was painting the building of the Byculla Police Court. After leaving off work the deceased was walking, when he accidently trod on a nail, which penetrated his right heel. Next day he went to his work as usual, but in the evening fever attacked him and continued for two days. Afterwards spasms set in, and at 6 p.m., on Thursday, he died from its effects. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by tetanus following the penetrated wound on the right heel, which he had received by treading on a nail.

DROWNED IN THE SEA.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the morgue, touching the death of a Mahomedan mendicant, aged about forty years. On Wednesday morning, the deceased was seated near the Haji Cassum's ticket office on the wharf, at Mody Bunder, when he got up and threw himself into the sea. One Balloo Narayan, a shop-keeper, immediately ran to the rescue of the deceased, but before he could reach him, the deceased sank, and did not appear again, until Thursday afternoon, when one Withal Narayan, a tailor, residing at Jakeria Bunder, saw the body of the deceased washed ashore by the tide. The body was then dressed in a *bundi*, and there was no mark of violence on it. The jury returned the verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by drowning in the sea at Mody Bunder, but under what circumstances he was drowned, there was no evidence to say.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Constable Good placed Tajumull Anwaralli and Hoosainbux Masidee, inhabitants of Delhi and the Panjab, respectively, both of them having no fixed residence in Bombay, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of house-breaking and committing theft therein of a box containing miscellaneous articles, of the collective value of Rs. 55-8-0, the property of one Mahomed Hoosain Mahomed Hakimmulla, residing at Falkland Road. It appears that on the night of the 14th instant, the accused entered the house of the complainant, brought out a box, and carried it to the house of one Daryakhan, where they broke it open, and after having removed the contents threw the empty box into the Mahomedan burial-ground, at Grant Road. The first accused has been released from jail a few days ago. On the application of Mr. Good, the Magistrate remanded the case until the 19th instant.

ARYAN SOCIAL UNION.—Under the presidentship of Mr. M. S. Rane a second annual general meeting of this Union was held last night. At the hall of the Peoples' Free Reading Room and Library, Fort, the annual report and accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1893, were read and confirmed; and the following gentlemen were appointed as office-bearers and members of the managing committee for the next year:—Honorary President—Rao Bahadur Chintamon Naryan Bhat. President—Mr. Pandit Sevaklal Karsandas. Vice-Presidents—Mr. Damodar Gordhandas Lakhadwala, and Pranjeewandas Kahandas. Honorary Secretary—Mr. Sunderlal G. Varma. Members—Messrs. Parshotam Bhagwandas, Bajirao Tatia Rawjee Ranjeet, Soonderdas Lakhmidas, Ramdas Ladha Rukha, Parshotom N. Davda, L. M. and S., Juthabhai Harakhchand Desai, and Maneckial Amratlal Davey. Auditor.—Mr. Ramdas Ladha. After the usual distribution of *pan supari* and a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting dispersed.

FORT HIGH SCHOOL.—Mr. Framjee Bomonjee Master, B. A., proprietor and head-master of the Fort High School, has just published a report for the period between June, 1891 and May, 1893, from which it appears that at the Matriculation Examination of 1892, the number of boys who presented themselves was 88, of whom 59 passed. The steady progress which the school has been making may be seen from the figures given for the last three years, namely, in 1890, there were 23 successful candidates; in 1891, 32; and in 1892, 59. The educational staff consists of thirty well-trained teachers, some of whom hold the Degree of B.A., of the Bombay University, while others possessed long teaching experience. During the period under review the number of students on the rolls varied from 1,000 to 1,200. A few of the pupils have successfully competed for University prizes and scholarships. The school heads the list of all the institutions of this city, which sent up candidates for examination, one-third of the number passing at the first attempt, a fact which is sufficient to prove the quality of the instruction imparted to the boys.

APPLICATION OF A SOLICITOR'S CLERK.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Ardeshir Nusserwanji, Pleader, appeared before Mr Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and said that he was instructed by his client Mr. Munchershaw. D. Wadia to bring to the notice of his Worship the fact that his client was recently a managing clerk in the office of Messrs. Turner and Hemming, solicitors, but three days ago he left the office and went over to the office of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham. Mr. Hemming accused his client of having embezzled a trivial sum of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30, and intimidated that he would take out a warrant against Mr. Wadia. Mr. Ardeshir said that there was no truth in the allegation; and on the contrary Mr. Ardeshir alleged the firm was indebted to him in the sum of about Rs. 2,000. He applied to his Worship not to grant a process against Mr. Wadia, but to issue a notice calling upon him to show cause why he should not be prosecuted. The Magistrate said that if an application was made to him by Mr. Hemming against Mr. Wadia, he would bear in mind what Mr. Ardeshir has stated.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the last Hindu month of Jeth, ending on 14th June, 1893, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was two thousand nine hundred and thirteen; among them the number of new admissions was five hundred and ninety-three, classified as stated below:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	31	9	33	73
Vanias	79	15	36	130
Brahmins	79	20	27	126
Lohanas	13	5	2	20
Other Castes	151	35	55	241
Total	359	84	150	593

The average daily attendance was 97·1. The honorary secretary begs to acknowledge with thanks the following sums received in aid of the fund of this dispensary. Previously acknowledged, Rs. 2,911.

THEFT BY PATHANS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Superintendent McDermott brought up on remand and charged Dselrukh Amerkhan and two other Pathans before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of wearing appared, one currency note for Rs. 10, Rs. 10 in cash, a wooden box and some table knives, of the collective value of Rs. 47, the property of Mr. Loveji Cursetji Wadia, residing at Tardeo. On the night of Sunday last, the accused, after having stolen the property from the complainant's house, were going along the Grant Road, when they were arrested on suspicion, by Superintendent McDermott with the stolen articles in their possession. Immediately after their arrest the third accused made a full confession of the circumstances, under which the above theft was committed. On making a careful inquiry, Superintendent McDermott discovered several instruments of house-breaking in the possession of the accused. The accused are said to be habitual house-breakers and are supposed to be connected with several burglaries that have been committed in the native town. The first and the second accused denied the charge, but the third accused admitted the offence. The Magistrate convicted all the accused on a charge of theft, and sentenced the accused Nos. 1 and 2 to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and the third to one month's hard labour.

LALA BEHRUMAL *vs.* SOUTHERN MARATHA RAILWAY COMPANY.—The above case was resumed on the 13th inst. Mr. V. K. Dharyawan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. K. J. Mantri, solicitor, High Court, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Burder, of Messrs, Crawford, Burder and Company, solicitors, High Court, instructed by Rao Saheb Ananta V. Panandhikar, pleader, appeared for the defendant's company. Mr. Burder asked that before the court went into evidence, he might be permitted to argue the last issue raised as to whether the suit is barred by Section 21 of the Specific Relief Act. Mr. Dharyavan consented to that being done. Mr. Burder then argued and cited several authorities in support of his contention, namely, that the plaintiff had no power to withdraw from the arbitration, and that Mr. Dikshit's letter to the court for an expression of its opinion did not amount to a refusal under Section 510 of the C. P. Code. Mr. Dharyavan contended that the court could not go beyond the order of the 24th February last, and that the authorities cited by Mr. Burder did not apply to the present case. The court asked Mr. Burder if he could point out any authority showing that Section 21 of the Specific Relief Act was applicable to proceedings held under the C. P. Code. Mr. Burder replied that the section applied invariably to all cases. The Court reserved its decision until the whole of the evidence was gone into. Mr. Tooz's cross-examination was then continued by Mr. Dharyawan, but was not concluded when the court rose.

THE STORY OF HALF A CURRENCY NOTE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the case in which Superintendent Brewin charged Vana Raja and Hunsa Jaitha, with attempting to cheat Government in respect of a currency note for Rs. 10, came on for further hearing. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Payne, of the firm of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, defended the accused. The facts of the case have already been reported. In the first instance, the charge was preferred against Vana Raja alone, but at the last hearing of the case a witness, Cursondass Narotumdass, deposed that he did not fill up the form setting forth the claim about the lost currency note at the request of the accused but of his partner, Hunsa Jaitha; and hence a summons was taken out by S. D. Jesudason, a clerk in the Currency Bank Office, against Hunsa Jaitha also.

Mr. Payne, in addressing the court on behalf of the accused, said that there was no intention on their part to cheat Government of a paltry sum of Rs. 10. It was very likely that the accused being money-lenders, the half-piece of note in question was received by them from their debtor, and it was quite possible that it was attached to another half piece of note of a different number. The accused were well-to-do Marwarees, and it was very unlikely that they would be tempted to run such a great risk for the sum of Rs. 10. If their intention was to cheat Government they could have managed the affair better, but, as it was, they had done it as badly as possible, and it showed that nothing was farther from their mind than the intention of cheating Government. Besides, the first form, in which the claim was set forth, was merely an invitation to Government to investigate their application. There was no attempt to deceive Government who might not grant their claim after investigating the matter. Government was not induced in any way whatever to grant the claim. There was no dishonest intention on the part of the accused, who were respectable men in their own walk of life. Mr. Payne contended that the evidence in the case was so unsatisfactory that if the case were sent to the Sessions, no jury would ever convict them. The accused did not read or write English, and the form was filled up by a third party. Under the circumstances, Mr. Payne asked his Worship to discharge the accused.

The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that the circumstances of the case were peculiar. The accused presented a claim in respect of a currency note, the half of which was in his possession. The clerk at the Currency Office, who investigated the claim, discovered that the note was cancelled and the other half of the note had been in possession of the Currency Bank Office for the last five years. The Magistrate thought that the case would not have come before the Court if the accused were able to read the contents of the application form. The evidence before the court was insufficient to warrant him convicting the accused, whom the Magistrate exonerated from any dishonest intention of cheating Government remarking that he did not feel justified in sending the case before a jury. The accused carried an extensive pecuniary transaction, and in course of ordinary business they must have received from another person the half piece of currency note attached to a half of a different note for Rs. 10, which the accused might have lost. Taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, the Magistrate discharged the accused.

THE PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

YESTERDAY at a sitting of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, an application was made by Motibai for alimony *pendente lite* against her husband Muncherjee Hormusjee Darookhanawalla. In the suit filed by the petitioner she sought judicial separation from her husband on the ground of cruelty. Mr. Jehangir D. Neemuchwalla, appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Mr. H. M. Vijayker, appeared for the respondent.

The petitioner's case was that she was lawfully married to the respondent on the 29th March, 1875. The respondent is possessed of valuable immoveable property in Bombay of the monthly income of over Rs. 300, having also Government Paper and cash of the value of more than Rs. 30,000, the interest on which amounts to about Rs. 100 per month.

The respondent, in his defence, stated that the petitioner, in wilful disobedience of his wishes, became an inmate of the Cama Hospital and brought about the separation between them. The petitioner, he contended, had no need of incurring debts, as she is the only child of her father, a pensioner, who was also employed in one of Sir Dinshaw Petit's mills. The respondent denied the possession of Government Paper and cash of the value alleged by the petitioner. The suit was vexatious, and on account of the long delay, he submitted the petitioner was not entitled to any alimony *pendente lite*.

The respondent was examined at some length regarding his income, after which his Lordship passed an order for Rs. 35 per month as alimony *pendente lite* from the 27th February last, with costs.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Capt and Mrs E Lilley, England.	Lieut A G Gardyne, Simla.
*Capt R Light, Bhuj.	Mr and Mrs T Spratt
*Maj and Mrs W Bell	Capt H Melville, Poona.
* Mr and Mrs L Paul, Poona.	Mr R T Middleton, Surat.
*Mr H J Ennson	Capt and Mrs R V Garrett, Hyderabad.
*Mr A Macdonald Ritchie, England.	Mr H J Thompson, Madras.
Mr V P Musso, Colombo.	Mr L M Wadia, B L, Ahmedabad.
Mr H F Drummond, C S, Australia.	Mr W A Dowley, Colombo.
Lieut G Cooper, Australia.	*Lieut F S Walker, Satara.
*Revd G P Taylor, Khandalla.	*Mr H C Candy, London.
*Revd and Mrs J Shillidy, Khandalla.	Mr and Mrs E A De Souza, Goa.
Mr H W Hallett, Calcutta.	Mr G Sigl, Bombay.
Mr H G Prendergast, Masulipatam.	Mr W L Wright, do
Capt W J Bythell, R E, Kamptee.	Mr E R Jardine, do
Mr R S Burns	Mr J H Robinson, do
Lieut H Rose, 1st Goorkha Rifle, Dharamsala.	Mr H Ketchlee, do
	Mr C W Carsons, do
	Mr H Corfield, do
	Mr C N Hutchinson, do
	Mr D Jaffrey, do
	Mr S Kiddle, do
	Mr T Anderson, do

Residents left during the week marked thus (*)

DIVINE SERVICES.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JUNE 18.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Cruickshank in E flat.—Hymns 163, 322 and 537.
4-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 269, 207 and 161.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Newton in F.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Celebration.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

SAINT STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDORA.

10-15 a.m. (Bombay Time)—Matins, Sermon and Celebration.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)
7 a.m.—Matins (Parade Service.)—Hymns 1, 221 and 240.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral).—Hymns 12, 532 and 271.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

7-15 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 212, 218 and 320.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 269, 24 and 230.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 177 and 259.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 218, 221 and 28.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral); Sermon by Rev. Fr. Biscoe.
10 a.m.—Children's (Choral) Service; Address by Rev. Fr. Gardner.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral); Sermon by Rev. Fr. Gardner.
Alms for general expenses.
Daily 6-30 and 7 a.m. and 8 p.m.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service, opening of New Organ.
Hymns 295, 353 and 291.
Psalm 98.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.

Colaba (Causeway).
8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. E. Mortimer.
Byculla (Victoria Gardens).
9-30 a.m. 6 p.m.
Byculla (Marathi).
10-30 a.m.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 331, 267 and 239.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Holy Communion, Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 322, 143 and 392.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hymns 161, 2nd tune; 241, 1st tune.
Anthem.—"Make a joyful noise," page 18, Old Book.
Hymns 247, 1st tune.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSON.)

A MILL AND ITS CONSTITUENTS.

THE LORD REAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY VS. SOOLEMAN AHMEDJEE MAMSA.

THE plaintiffs asked for judgment for Rs. 475-5-5 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the 1st December, 1890, Rs. 574-14-0 with interert from 15th December, 1890, and Rs. 3,381-10-6 with interest from the 1st January, 1891. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the defendants a merchant carrying on business at Rangoon.

The plaintiff's case was this. On the 19th June, 1890, Mahomed Sooleman Mamsa, a son of the defendant entered into a contract by telegraph with the plaintiffs for the purchase of 600 bales of the plaintiffs' No. 208 yarn. On the 21st June the contract was transferred by Mahomed Sooleman to the defendant with the consent of the plaintiffs. In pursuance of the contract, the plaintiffs on the 2nd July, 1890, forwarded to the defendant at Rangoon per s. s. Moombassa 25 bales of their No. 205 yarn and received payment for them before shipment. They also forwarded to defendant 25 bales by the s. s. Roma on the 18th July; and 50 bales by the s. s. Secundra on the 25th July; making altogether 100 bales. In accordance with the defendant's instructions, the plaintiffs drew on him through the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China in respect of the two last-mentioned shipments bills payable on demand; and upon payment of such bills, by the defendant the goods were delivered to him by the Bank. At defendant's request the plaintiffs postponed shipment of the 100 bales for the month of August, 1890. About the beginning of September, 1890, the plaintiffs forwarded to the defendant 25 bales of the yarn by the s.s. Chupra and 25 bales by the s.s. Roma. In due course of post the plaintiffs received two letters dated respectively the 22nd and 26th August, 1890, wherein the defendant falsely alleged that the goods forming shipment of the 50 bales per s.s. Secundra were inferior in quality to the two previous shipments and claimed an abatement of two annas for each bundle which the plaintiffs declined to entertain. On the 7th September, 1890, the defendant telegraphed to plaintiffs to ship 50 bales by the first steamer. The plaintiffs accordingly forwarded a few days later 50 bales by the s.s. Wardha. Excepting as to 21 bales which had been made up before the receipt of the defendant's letter of complaint, the bundles in the 60 bales and all bales subsequently shipped were made up with cotton twine in accordance with the defendant's desire. In October, 1890, the plaintiffs forwarded 25 bales by the s.s. Loodiana, 25 bales by the s.s. Megna, 25 bales by the s.s. Chilka, and 25 bales by s.s. Patiala; and drew bills in respect of all these shipments on the defendant through the Chartered Mercantile Bank. In a letter dated the 10th October, 1890 the defendant complained about 175 bales having been sent with bundles with hemp string out side and with yarn clogged with "kitti" i.e., dirt, and claimed to be allowed Rs. 1,312-8-0 at the rate of three annas per bundle on 175 bales of 40 bundles each. The plaintiffs referred the defendant to previous correspondance and repudiated liability in respect of the claim. The plaintiffs said that the defendant's claim was not tenable; and that if he had any such claim, he had by his conduct waived it. On the 1st November 1890, the plaintiffs were informed by the Bank that defendent had refused to accept their bill drawn on him in respect of the shipment of 25 bales by the s.s. Chilka. The plaintiffs on that day sent a telegram to the defendant, asking him to accept the bill, and in due course received from him a telegram and a letter enclosing a survey report signed by a Mr. J.R. Crockett. The shipment by the s. s. Colaba, mentioned in the report, was no part of the contract and nothing whatever to do with it. The contract was not based on any "sample bundle." The defendant subsequently refused to accept the bill drawn on him in respect of the shipment by the s. s. Patiala as well as by the s. s. Chilka. Under the arrangement between the parties, the acceptance and payment of a bill in respect of a shipment was a condition precedent to the goods in such shipment being delivered to him. The plaintiffs having received no subsequent communication from the defendant caused the goods sent by the Chilka and the Patiala to be sold at Rangoon by public auction on behalf of the defendant through the Chartered Mercantile Bank, and sustained a loss to the amount of Rs. 475-5-5 in respect of the former, and of Rs. 574-11-0 in respect to the latter. The defendant having broken the contract, the plaintiffs resold the 300 bales remaining undelivered and sustained a loss amounting to Rs.3,381-10-6, making the aggregate loss Rs. 4,431-13-1. The goods comprised in the second and all subsequent shipments were the same in quality, ties and other respects as those in the first shipment by the Moombassa, except that cotton ties were substituted in the later shipments for jute ties when requested by the defendant to do so. The defendant's claim for abatement was unjustifiable, and he was not entitled to determine the contract.

The defence was a plea of want of jurisdiction. Not waving such objection the defendant admitted the telegrams and letters put in. He was informed that his son entered into the contract on the implied understanding, and the plaintiffs impliedly guaranteed that the yarn should be of the same quality, colour, finish, weight, and get-up as that which was then selling as number twenty yarn. It was an essential condition of the contract that the plaintiffs should not sell to other persons in Rangoon or for shipment to Rangoon any of their number twenty yarns during the currency of the contract. The defendant said he accepted a transfer of the contract after seeing a sample of the plaintiffs' number twenty yarn, which was white in colour and contained no appreciable admixture of dirt, and the bundles were tied up with cotton twine. The yarn in the first two shipments made to the defendant was equal to the sample, but the subsequent shipments were inferior in quality and colour, contained an admixture of dirt, while the bundles were differently got up, having jute instead of cotton twine ties. On discovery of these differences, the defendant at once informed the plaintiffs. By reason of these differences, the defendant was forced to make an allowance to his sub-purchasers, was obliged to reduce the selling rate, and was unable to obtain a ready sale for the yarn. He was ready to accept yarn equal in all respects to the first two documents if the plaintiffs recognised his just claim to a refund. They further committed a breach of the contract by selling to other persons in Rangoon or shipping to Rangoon similar goods for sale during the pendency of the contract, by reason of which the defendant was unable to obtain a ready sale or a good price. No notice was given to the defendant of the plaintiffs' intention to sell the bales not accepted by defendant, and he submitted that in the absence of such notice, he was not liable for the difference between the contract rate and the amount realised on such sale.

His Lordship, in disposing of the case, said the only material issue was the first, namely, whether the defendant broke the contract. The other issues were irrelevant in his Lordship's opinion. His Lordship thought that the plaintiffs were justified under the circumstances in treating the contract as at an end, for the goods which they supplied to the defendant were very good. The question regarding the twine was raised very late; and the plaintiffs in that respect simply met the defendant's wishes. Besides, the defendant made an unjustifiable claim for Rs. 1,312-8-0. The plaintiffs were justified, his Lordship said, in putting an end to the contract; and in seeking to recover the difference after selling the goods at the defendant's risk. His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiffs for Rs. 4,214-4-5, with costs and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. till payment.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 17.

(Before the Hon Mr JUSTICE PARSONS.)
To speak to the Minutes of Decree.
83-87—Payne, G and S—C A Turner vs Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy—Roughton and B.
412-91—Chitnis M and M—Valabhdas Runchoredas vs Jamnadas Premji and another—Pestonji R and K.
For Investigation of Pauperism.
14-93—In person—Coodratkhan Soobratikhan and another—Bhoota Pudma and others.
4-93—In person—Rukhmabai vs Rukhmabai and another.
15-93—In person—Chundra Bhaga vs Narayen Maharatee, alias Kooshaba.
16-93—In person—Sarabai vs Abraham Daniel Pezarker—F P Pavrey.
17-93—In person—Pathal Fakir vs Kessowji Cullianjee—and others—Mulji and R.
19-93—J C Cama—Sookunbai vs Kooverbai and others.
20-93—In person—Sitabai vs Harichund Vithoba and others—Mulji and R.
98-92—In person—Hurry Bhaskar and others vs Parvatibai and others—Shamrao P.
21-93—In person—Bai Fatmabibi vs Bai Latifabai.
22-93—In person—Moosa Aboo vs Ebrahim Aboo.
12-93—In person—Cooverbai Soonabai and another.
8-93—Payne G and S—Mussajee Vebjee Abdoolalli Noorudin—Khunderao and M.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.
96-93—Bicknell, M and M—Devidass Jeevabhoy vs Amratbai,—Edgelow and G.
285-91—Tyabjee and D—Maneckbai vs Thakursey Govindji and others—Mansukhlal, D and J.
399-92—Turner and H—Haji Kaderdina Haji Vydina vs Haji Dawood Haji Vydina—M N Saklatwala.
For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.
281-92—Roughton and B—Cowasji Byramji Gorewala vs Perozbai and others—Saklatwala M N, R and B, and L, S, N and B.
Defended New Long Causes
103-93—In person—Nowla Roopa and others vs Luxmibai and another—Crawford and Co.
117-93—Payne, G and S—Ghordhandas Pranjiwan and another vs Moolji Cursonji and another—J C Cama.
118-93—Bicknell M and M—Cursetji Dorabji Ghandy vs Framji Sorabji Bharucha—Ardeshir H and D.
123-93—In person (a pauper)—Ramji Sewji vs Soorji Kanji and another—E Wilkin.
85-93—Bhaishanker and K—Bai Bachi vs Ruttonsey Jewraj and others—Pestonji R and K.
71-93—Edgelow and G—Cumulsey Premji vs Goolbaji Doongreji—Wadia and G.
104-93—Payne, G and S—Pradhanbhai Gangji vs Koodenbai and another—Bicknell, M and M.

(Before the Hon Mr JUSTICE STARLING.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
131-92—Brown and M—Sir Charles Stewart Forbes and others vs Bai Mariamboo and others—Wadia and G.
513-89—J C Cama—Ebrahim Abdoolali Moochala vs Casam Allana—Brown and M.
514-89—J C Cama—Ebrahim Abdoolali Moochala vs Noor Mahomed Haji Valee—Brown and M.
515-89—J C Cama—Ebrahim Abdoolali Moochala vs Haji Moosa Oosman and others—Crawford, B and Co.
111-92—Wadia and G—Shaik Abdool Hoosein Lal Miah and another vs Mariamboo and another.
242-92—F P Pavri—Thakar Chogpal Jetha vs Thaker Jetha Dhunji—E Wilkin.
675-91—Bhaishunker and K—Keserbai vs Canji Purbhut and others—Payne, G and S.
513-93—Mulji and R—Shri Gopalji Lalji Shri Dwarkesji Maharaj vs Runchordas Vithaldas—Little, S, N and B.
Framji and M—In the matter of the Indian Company's Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Mahaboobshahi and Kulburga Mills Co., Ld. For the Bank of Bengal, Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan, Petitioner—Edgelow and G For Co., Craigie, L and O.
Long Causes.
339-92—In person—Bhikaji Ramji and another vs Dayal Bhimji—Bhaishunker and K.
538-91—Mirza H K (for pauper)—Vithaldas Haridas vs Manbai and others—Bhaishunker and K, and P G and S.
1-90—Bhaishunker and K—Dalsookram Hargowan vs Kumar Shri Samatsinghji—Nanu and H.
567-90—Nanu and H—Kumar Shri Samatsingji vs Dalsookram Hargowan—Bhaishunker and K.
510-92—Chalk W and S—Kitkabai and another vs Gujanand Dinjee and another—Bicknell M and M.
434-87—Edgelow and G—Hurgowandas Coobaredas vs Junus Hajee Ahmed—Bhaishunker and K.
493-92—H S Dikshit—Joosubbhai Essa vs Sayed Abdool Kader Sha Kadiri and another—T A Bland.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.—Sulpholine Lotions quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT is hoped by the experts that the difficulty which threatens to be fatal to our new army explosive, cordite, may be circumvented by a change in the manner of loading the cartridges. If they can be so loaded as to secure a less rapid expansion of the gases generated, there is a chance that the corrosion, which proves so rapidly ruinous to the rifle barrel, may be obviated. Experiments will show whether this is the case or not.

ALTHOUGH the Simla season is advancing to its zenith, it has not been found necessary yet to fix a date for the assembling of the Legislative Council. The fact is that not only is the amount of business in hand small, but most of it is of a nature that prevents it from being undertaken at Simla.

CAPTAIN POWELL, of the 23rd Pioneers, has crossed over from Chilas to Khagan by way of the Babusar Pass, finding no difficulties on the journey, nor was he in any way interfered with. This is a proof that the route is quite a practicable one.

THE Cantonment Code is now in the hands of three selected officers, namely Colonel Young, A. Q. M. G., Colonel Sanderson, Judge Advocate-General, and Mr. Wigley, Legislative Department. One or more officials of the Home Department will be added to their number to form a committee, when, in spite of the bulk of the Act, rapid progress is expected to be made. The difficulty of the task chiefly lies in the great difference of size between the various cantonments, which have to be brought under one set of rules. This revision of the Cantonment Code will not be in any way effected by the C. D. Acts inquiry, now being carried on.

EXCEPTING only the Budget, writes the *Englishman*, there is no official statement that brings out so strongly the effects of falling exchange in India, as the annual report of the Director-General of Railways. Year after year we have to face the discouraging fact that whereas the Indian Railway system shows a handsome surplus of revenue over expenditure, and should under normal conditions be a source of growing income to the State, the annual increment of profit is far more than counterbalanced by increased interest charges. The report for 1892-93 shows a deficit of 171 lakhs of rupees, or, excluding certain extraordinary items, of 96 lakhs of rupees. This is a very heavy charge upon the embarrassed finances of India, and it is the more serious, since the practical cessation of railway construction has largely reduced the prospect of an expansion in revenue. The record of last year is in many respects by no means satisfactory, yet it appears that Indian railways returned a profit of nearly 5½ per cent. on capital expenditure. This is a sufficiently handsome return to attract almost unlimited capital, but for the uncertainties of Exchange.

MR. HARRY L. CHURCHILL, British Consul, in his report on the trade in the Persian Province of Ghirlan, mentions that cigarette tobacco was first introduced there as an agricultural product in 1876. It is a noteworthy fact that the introduction of this plant into the northern provinces of Persia has had the effect of introducing the general practice of cigarette smoking into the country. This practice has indeed become so general that even the lowest peasant now goes about with a cigarette case and cigarrate paper, and makes his own smokes. Until quite recent years only kalians, or hublbebubbles, and chibouks, or long wooden pipes with red clay bowls were used; the former generally by the higher classes, and the latter by the peasantry, labourers, and mule drivers, in fact, people constantly on the move and requiring a more portable apparatus. The chibouk has now been to a very great extent replaced by cigarrates, the tobacco for this purpose being cheaper than the Shiraz tumbekee which is required for kalian and chibouk.

REFERENCE is made in the annual report of the Surveyor-General of India to the coldfields of the Chindwin Valley, which are now in course of exploitation. The fields lie between the Myetha Valley and the Chindwin River, and the area in which outcrops have been found is over 300 square miles in extent. The seams run almost exactly due north and south, varying in thickness from a few inches to twelve feet. The tract is described as a mass of rugged hills, covered with dense jungle, and except near the Kalewa stream entirely uninhabited. The coal is seen in the beds of the streams, thus showing that the seams lie close to the surface. In the Nauhatin Valley, for instance, there are seven seams exposed, but these have only a depth of ten or eleven inches of good coal. In the Sadwin, a tributary of the Nauhatin, two seams have been examined, four and twelve feet in depth respectively. The Buckland Syndicate have taken up three miles of this field, and it is remarked that similar blocks may be available in the Paluswa and Kale Valleys. It would be a great advantage if good coal could be produced in abundance on the Chindwin, as the steamers plying on that river and the Irrawaddy could then obtain cheap fuel, but the physical difficulties to be surmounted before it can be won are considerable. We read that until a good road is cut from Kalewa running north, through Kale, Nauhatin and Paluswa to the Chindwin below Kendat, the coal must remain quite cut off from the river; and, even then, the rush of water in the rains would soon flood all works in the beds of the valleys. Dr. Noetling, the geologist, holds that it will probably be necessary to cut a tunnel 5,000 feet long from the base of the hills opposite Matu to get at the coal in the Nauhatin. Private enterprise will not be readily balked in its efforts to exploit these coalfields, that the work will involve large initial expenditure. When the coal has been transported to the Chindwin the difficulties of the position will not all have been overcome, for the nagivation of that stream is dangerous in many of the reaches during the floods, while in the dry weather there are shores which steamers have to negotiate with the utmost care. Except that the coal is undoubtedly there the outlook is not a very promising one, but the Buckland Syndicate are determined to see whether the fields can be opened out as paying concerns. They may in the end prove a better investment than the ruby mines, or some of the petroleum wells.

BEAUTIFUL plates appear in the new report of the Deputy Master of the Mint to illustrate his description of the new coinage. They represent a reduction of the finished model of the selected effigy of her Majesty; the obverses of the crown and half-crown, with the half-crown reverse, showing the disposition of the legend on the two coins; the reverses of the shilling and florin, and that of the half-sovereign, which for the first time bears Pistrucci's design of St. George and the Dragon. The new effigy is adopted for all the gold and silver coins from the five-pound piece to the Maundy penny, the St. George and Dragon design is retained for the five-pound and two-pound pieces, for the sovereign, and for the crown; and the reverses of the sixpence and threepence, and of the Maundy fourpence, twopence, and penny, also remain unchanged. On all the coins the words "Ind: Imp;" have been added to the legend, in accordance with the terms of the Proclamation of the 28th April, 1876, issued under the provisions of the Royal Titles Act of the same year, and except in the case of the half-crown the whole legend is placed on the obverse. On the edge of the crown are struck, in raised letters, the words, "Decus et Tutamen," first adopted for the circumference of coins in the reign of Charles II. and often subsequently used, with the date "Anno regni," and the year of the reign in Roman numerals.

THE little island of St. Helena has suffered grievous disaster by the decline of the shipping. Vessels no longer touch there, as they had to do before the opening of the Suez Canal. The population cannot thrive, and, as may be gathered from the reply of Mr. Sydney Buxton to Admiral Field on Thursday, all the efforts ot the Government to develop the native industries have had but scant success. The population is outgrowing the resources of the island, and the only thing left is emigration. Two or three years ago, the Admiralty removed some of the inhabitants, free of charge, to the Cape, and the experiment will probably have to be repeated. The case is by no means unique. Years since Pitcairn Island became too narrow for its growing population, and it was vacated with the help of a ship of war. The settlers were taken to Norfolk Island, which has one of the finest climates in the world, and they were set up there in the business of life in a fairly liberal way. Most of them prospered and were content to remain, but some pined for their earlier island home, and they had to be taken back to it. It is not much bigger than Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens combined, but its very smallness enabled them to love every square inch of it. If St. Helena were within reach of excursion steamers, its people would earn enough on Bank Holidays to keep them for the rest of the year. It is altogether right to do something for them. In this day of Imperial Federation the whole Empire may be disposed to judge us by what we have done for these little ones under our keeping in the wastes of the sea.

ANOTHER "fatal glove contest" is in the record to-day (20th May). The heading might be stereotyped, says the *Daily News*. In this case two lads met at a tavern in Smithfield to box "for points," and in the result one was punched out of time and out of life. The failure to respond to the call of time was immediate; the death ensued next morning. His father was summoned and found the son's flesh, in places, "beaten to a pulp." The usual evidence was given as to the fairness of the contest, and a verdict of "Death by misadventure" brought the melancholy farce to a close. The Coroner was of opinion, and rightly so, no doubt, that the contest was conducted according to law. So much the worse for the law. If the law would condescend to occupy itself a little with these matters, it might learn that modern sparring contests are little better than organised savagery. The combatants hit each other as hard as they can, and the gloves, large or small, only save the knuckles, and give additional force to the blows. The recrudescence of this most disgusting evil is one of the worst signs of the times.

TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT.

IT has been truly said:—"writes a correspondent to an up country paper" that the world is in its infancy, and I have only to refer any of my readers who may be sceptical on this point to the daily papers. Scarcley a day passes without one reads of something new brought to notice. To-day it is Krupp's 120-ton gun; the day before inoculation for cholera; and the day preceding the invention of a bullet-proof coat: and so the waves of man's ingenuity go rolling on each wave obliterating in time its predecessor, some quicker than others; and clamorous labour knocks with its hundred hands at the golden gate of the morning, obtaining each day through succeeding centuries fresh benefactions for the world. European nations, of the present day, all armed to the teeth as they are, cannot afford to ignore the inventions of the day if they wish to hold their own, and thus the rifle which today may be considered a perfect weapon has on the morrow to give place to a still more perfect one, and so on, for all the materials required for the army, the equipment of which to be serviceable must be as mobile as possible.

All this of course, entails a recurring expenditure of vast amounts, and the only consolation to be derived from it is that we are all in the same boat, impelled by the one desire to be equal to, if not to excel our neighbours.

Lord Roberts in his speech in Calcutta said that our army in India was as efficient in all respects as could be desired, and there can be no question that Lord Roberts has made our little army what it is. There can be no comparison to the equipment and mobility of the army of today to that of six or seven years ago.

In the field the Commissariat Transport Department is undoubtedly the back-bone of the army; the soldier fights on his stomach, and to fill it the Department of Supply and Transport must be efficient.

I believe that in 1879 on the commencement of the late Afghan War, the Department did not possess 1,000 mules the property of Government; today I believe over 17,000 are on the rolls of the Department and perhaps 5,000 carts. A great stride surely in the right direction, but the same energy and care expended in collecting so many animals has not been shown in the matter of their equipment. This important point has not been forgotten by the Department; but as yet little or no advance has been apparently made. The officers of the Department are probably right in not hastily recommending any change in the present equipment, though probably all acknowledge its defects.

Take the Ordnance pack saddle now in use, weighing from 60 to 70lb.! then the present transport carts, none of which I believe can be considered fit for service, and then look at the present shackle, with its 8 feet of chain, weighing about 5lb.! This equipment weighs fully 80lb., which the mule has to carry in addition to his authorised load of 160lb. That the authorities are alive to at least some of these defects the notice of an International competition for a suitable cart proves; and I sincerely hope that the day of amateur cart building is a thing of the past. As regards the saddle, the Department have recently had two of novel design under trial; I allude to the Stuart cork saddle, and to the Allen Marriott improved pack saddle. The pad in the former is filled with pounded cork, whereas in the Allen Marriott the pad is of rubber (guaranteed to stand extreme heat and damp), which can either be inflated with air or filled with water when desired. I remember seeing a short account of this saddle some time ago, and at the time was much struck with it, as it seemed to me to undoubtedly possess all the advantages requisite for a thoroughly good pack saddle.

I should like to draw the attention, not only of the Commissariat Transport authorities, but in fact of all of your readers who keep horses and ponies (and who does not in this country) to a patent shackle I have recently seen under trial, with most favourable results. The shackle is called the Simplex, and certainly deserves the name. It is made entirely of metal, and consists of a crescent-shaped piece of metal of a C section, the ends of which are thickened and formed to make the fastening; the fastening is made of a piece of round iron bent into a segment of a circle and welded. The circular portion at its centre contains the swivel, and the straight portion works at one end, loosely in a hole forged in the shackle, while the other end fits into the other end of the shackle in such a simple way that by no possible chance can the shackle open of its own accord. Through the swivel above alluded to, passes a flexible steel wire rope, the other end is reefed round a thimble, of a size to admit a metal peg. The entire shackle is carefully tinned or galvanised, so that it cannot rust, and the weight of a pair of mule shackles complete is only 1lb, 4 oz.

It may be interesting to some of your readers to know that the flexible steel wire rope used in the shackle though only half an inch in circumference, is guaranteed to stand a breaking strain of 10 cwt. The wire for making the rope, after going through a preliminary testing, is made into coils and cleaned either in strong potash liquor or acid; it is then sent to the galvanising shop, which contains four baths of special design, arranged purposely for treating wire; much care is required in galvanising steel wire such as that used in rope making as it may easily become crystalised in the process if not properly treated; after being galvanised the wire is again tested.

In all probability Lord Roberts, when alluding in his speech to the efficiency of the Army Transport, anticipated the early introduction of a new Transport cart, new saddle, and shackle; certainly until the present patterns of these articles are replaced, the Department cannot confidently assert that they are ready, aye ready; and who can tell how soon the call will come.

THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN PRESTON.

WRITING of the run of the Ootacamund hounds during which Captain Preston of the Bombay Grenadiers lost his life, a correspondent of the London paper says:—

Few of those who were present but will always associate the meet with one of the saddest experiences, out hunting or otherwise, of their lives. The field, which numbered about three dozen or thereabouts, included H. E. the Governor and his Aides, of course, and the Provisional Commander-in-Chief, who is a very regular attendant, while of the fairer portion there were Mrs. Bosanquet, Miss Campbell Stewart, Miss Lockhart and Miss Plowden, the weather, no doubt, helping to keep more from turning up. Amongst the men I noticed Colonel Lockhart, Major Pigott, Colonel Alexander, Major Jeffreys, Messrs. Grey and George Dukes, Captains Holmes and Baring, Mr. Kirk, Major Coke, Mr. MacCartie, Major Chamier, Mr. F. E. C. Carr, Mr. Ivatt, Mr. Whitely, Mr. George, and the Master—Major Lawley—and his Whip, Captain Lascelles, not forgetting the poor fellow who was destined to greet us in his cheery way for the last time, Captain Preston. We started by moving off in the direction of Andy plantation, and hounds were put into the small bit of scrub at the side of the Krurmund road; but this being drawn blank we then tried the bottom, working up the valley till we headed the middle beat. Here hounds were put into the covert, which was pretty continuous and which led us along to the Krurmund Shola, where we soon found. But directly afterwards the pack left the jack for other game, namely a fine stag sambhur, which took them along the Krurmund river, and we became stag-hunters for the nonce. The sambhur here took to the water, where he remained at bay for some time, but eventually made his way, with the pack at his heels, up the valley as though making for Yunkul, but again took to the stream in a deep pool, only to leave it again shortly afterwards. Meanwhile the Master, assisted by several members of the field, was endeavouring to whip rounds off and transfer their energies to more legitimate game. At this juncture Captain Preston and Mr. Gray attempted to swim their horses accross the stream, but getting unseated, left their horses to their own devices, and themselves tried to swim to the bank. In this endeavour Mr. Gray first succeeded, but poor Preston, heavily clad, and probably getting a lot of water into his boots, sank to rise no more. Several attempts were made to afford him assistance, and afterwards to recover his body, Majors Jeffreys and Pigott and Mr. MacCartie all risking their lives in the stream in their plucky efforts to find him. But all to no purpose. The pools in these streams are of a particularly treacherous nature, and great holes are formed by the torrents, which create regular whirlpools, besides which the stream in many cases runs under huge boulders, and in all probability it is beneath one of these that the body of the ill-fated man now rests, sucked in by the current. As despite these attempts, which were continued up till noon, no trace of the drowned man was found, his topee only floating on the surface near where he must have sunk. Hounds were eventually got together, and the majority of the field, (leaving some few behind to wait for further help and watch the stream till such time as it should give up its dead) with the Master, sadly wended their way home having lost as good a friend and bold a rider as ever crossed horse.

THE SAWAL SINGH MURDER CASE.

THE trial of the Sawal Singh murder case commenced in the Sessions Court at Sialkote, on Tuesday before Mr. E. W. Parker, Additional Sessions Judge, and four assessors. The Government Advocate, Mr. Sinclair, was for the prosecution, with Mr. Warburton, District Superintendent of Police. The accused Nala Singh, Ram Singh and Shah Mahomed were not defended. The approver, Boota Singh, was under examination nearly all day, and during his examination was taken outside the Court, and being shown Sawal Singh's carriage, explained from what positions the cuts and spear thrusts were delivered, how he (the witness) pitched the wounded man out of his carriage, how Sawal Singh crawled under the carriage, and how he was again pulled from there-under, and the murder completed and the body rifled. The murderers made their way to Amritsar and received the Rs. 10,000, which witness states was promised to them by Raja Ram Singh, of Jamu, and was paid to them through some Amritsar bankers. The murder took place on the 18th December 1890, and the approver stated that he lived riotously on the proceeds of the murder for a month or two, but did not purchase anything to show for the money. The Government Advocate said that he had wired to the Resident in Cashmir asking whether Raja Ram Singh was willing to come here to give evidence, or whether he would do so before a commission in Cashmir. He was awaiting a reply. The accused made a feeble attempt to cross-examine, but elicited nothing important. The Court then put a series of searching questions to the approver, and it appears that he had belonged to the 1st, Punjab Infantry and deserted.

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THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplde. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	9 27	8 74	8 61	10 39
Friday, June 16	0 00	2 00	0 08	0 99
Total	9 27	10 74	8 69	11 38
Total fall to 16th June to 1892	6 92	5 88	6 18	6 47
Total fall to 16th June to 1891	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 16TH OF JUNE, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date
Delhi	29·638	E	6	91·5	78·1	78	...	2·18	+1·61
Agra	29·615	S E	8	97·5	79·4	69	...	0·32	−0·37
Cawnpore	29·649	S E	8	95·0	80·6	83	...	3·99	
Allahabad	29·589	E N E	8	91·9	76·3	83	0·19	3·13	+1·75
Jhansi	29·575	N N E	7	100·0	81·7	62	..	1·24	−0·05
Jacobabad	29·489	S E	4	114·2	88·6	43	..		
Karachi	29·540	W S W	15	98·0	83·2	78	..		
Jeypore	29·581	N E	4	102·1	80·9	61	..	0·03	+0·01
Ajmere	29·566	E	4	100·1	82·0	61	..	0·30	−0·28
Deesa	29·516	N W	4	100·0	83·7	57	..	0·35	+0·01
Ahmedabad	29·510	Var'bl	2	99·3	81·1	60	..	0·25	−1·01
Bhuj	29·535	N W	10	99·0	80·4	70	..		
Rajkot	29·555	W	8	100·9	77·6	77	1·10	0·86	+0·11
Veraval	29·574	W	8	89·1	83·2	85		1·51	+0·65
Neemuch	29·557	Calm	0	107·8	80·6	47		0·05	
Indore	29·525	N	3	95·5	74·8	80		0·88	+0·07
Saugor	29·536	N E	3	97·9	77·6	69		2·78	−0·18
Jubbulpore	29·514	N E	3	93·5	74·6	79	1·12	0·46	−0·98
Hoshangabad	29·505	E N E	1	94	87·6	70		2·36	−0·85
Khandwa	29·516	N W	5	97·2	78·8	70		1·10	−2·35
Raipur	29·474	E N E	21	95·4	78·6	79	0·04	1·00	−1·41
Nagpur	29·479	N E	10	95·3	75·9	76		0·95	−2·73
Amraoti	29·495	E N E	3	95·1	75·9	57		1·35	−0·32
Akola	29·519	W	5	95·3	73·2	80	0·05	1·76	−1·61
Surat	29·589	N E	F	95·2	74·0	91	0·52	2·77	+0·54
Malegaon	29·577	W S W	6	85·4	72·1	81	0·11	1·16	−0·17
Bombay	29·586	E S E	12	83·8	76·2	91	0·09	1·98	−0·72
Poona	29·622	W S W	11	84·0	70·4	88	0·07	4·94	−2·73
Aurangabad	29·604	W S W	5	84·8	70·7	92	0·81	3·05	+0·51
Sholapur	29·603	W N W	10	80·8	69·5	90	2·2	1·92	
Ratnagiri	29·611	S W	7	84·9	73·9	98	7·55	5·49	+2·10
Belgaum	29·689	W	1	77·3	66·3	95	1·4	20·33	+3·90
Goa	29·403	N W	14	81·9	75·4	95	1·0	3·60	−0·71
Karwar	...			..	..	..	..	13·31	..
Mangalore	29·783	W N W	6	79·8	75·9	93	2·90	22·25	+0·38
Calicut	29·794	W	20	79·7	73·5	90	3·19	24·08	+1·42
Cochin	29·827	W N W	F	79·3	73·6	81	2·01	19·11	+2·50
Bangalore	29·776	S S W	11	74·2	65·9	95	0·20	5·1	+3·19
Secunderabad	29·523	W S W	17	83·7	68·3	88	2·54	6·35	+1·22
Masulipatam	29·567	W S W	17	82·6	74·0	68	1·33	3·82	+1·49
Bellary	29·651	S W	15	83·0	72·3	75	0·04	3·08	+2·63
Cuddapah	29·645	S W	...	82·0	72·7	74	0·22	10·63	+5·77
Madras	29·640	S W	8	85·2	77·6	78	0·01	0·92	−0·33
Coimbatore	29·750	W	7	85·1	69·8	81	0·73	1·51	+0·54
Trichinopoly	29·751	S W	8	87·5	76·4	65	..	2·53	+1·36
Negapatam	29·760	S S W	4	91·0	77·2	76	..	2·65	+1·84
Colombo	29·8	S W	8	81·0	75·5	75	0·25	10·27	+1·39

In column "Wind, rate per hour." L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.
Bombay local rainfall, J. J. H.=2·16; G. T. H.=1·51; St. G. H.=1·74; and C. P.=0·39.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Negapatam and moderately or slightly at Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Madras, Masulipatam, Bangalore, Calicut and Mangalore. Elsewhere it has decreased, the fall being brisk to rapid in several places. Readings are highest in Ceylon and lowest in Berar, the Central Provinces and the Indus Valley. Gradients are very steep over the greater part of the country lying to the south of Latitude 21°. Winds are cyclonic round the depression, and also at Ratnagiri and Bombay. Elsewhere they are very variable. The force has been strong to a gale at Calicut, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary and Raipur. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Secunderabad, 22 at Allahabad, 18 at Raipur, 16 at Bangalore and Masulipatam, and 14 at Ratnagiri, Goa, Calicut and Bellary. The maximum temperature is from 8° to 16° below the normal at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Sholapur, Bangalore, Secunderabad Masulipatam, Bellary, Madras and Trichinopoly and the minimum from 5° to 7° in defect at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Surat, Secunderabad and Masulipatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 114° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Belgaum and Bangalore. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Ratnagiri (7·55"), Calicut (3·19"), Mangalore (2·90"), Secunderabad (2·54"), Sholapur (2·24"), and Cochin (2·01"), over an inch at Goa, Belgaum, Masulipatam and Jubulpore, and light to moderate showers at Allahabad, Raipur, Akola, Surat, Bombay, Poona, Bangalore, Bellary, Cuddapah, Madras, Coimbatore and Colombo. The depression off Masulipatam has, as anticipated, moved in a north-westerly direction and its centre now lies in the neighbourhood of Secunderabad, where the abnormal deficiency amounts to about a-quarter inch. The depression is very deep and, judging from the abnormals, it is likely to move in a west-north-westerly direction. Pressure is more than a-tenth of an inch below the normal at Bombay, Sholapur and Akola, and the weather is very unsettled. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Cochin and Surat has increased considerably and is one and a-half times steeper than usual, indicating thereby the probability of heavy rain on and off that coast. In the neighbourhood of the centre of the disturbance heavy rain is falling, and the weather is very unsettled between Latitude 15° and 21° N. Conditions are favourable for rain over nearly the whole country lying to the south of Latitude 24°. There is some slight danger of floods in Gujarat.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

Friday's observations show that the Cyclonic storm, which lay over the west of the bay yesterday passed inland; and the centre is now near Chanda in the Central Provinces hence the barometer has risen fast in the east coast of the Peninsula and fallen fast in the Central parts of the country. Winds are very generally affected by disturbance and over a large part of India circulate Cyclonically around it. The force is from fresh to strong. No rain has fallen in north-west India, and the temperature consequently has risen here, elsewhere the rain is more or less generally, and the temperature remains low. The highest maximum reported is 114 degrees at Jacobabad. Rain is heavy in both the coasts of the Peninsula. Ratnagiri reports seven, Calicut and Mercara over three, Cochin, Mangalore, Sholapur, Coconada, and Hyderabad over two inches of rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 15th June, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·541
Temperature of the Air	81·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·9
Dew Point	75·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·831
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 1·10)	·88
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·5
General Directions of wind*	SW, SSW, W, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	291
Fall of Rain	0·91
Total fall during month	4·62
year	11·31
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th June	0·02

* From midnight to midnight.

THE ancient forts scattered over India, which once were strongholds that could resist even regular sieges, have, says the *Pioneer*, lost much of their importance with the advent of the railway and the establishment of our great cantonments. They might possibly serve, even now, as temporary places of refuge in case of internal disturbances, but from a military point of view they are of small account. Thus Asirgarh, though it still boasts a fort commandant, has only some seventy or eighty Bombay sepoys as its garrison, the detachment of British troops having been withdrawn some time since. Its "fortifications" are kept in fair repair, but it is a question whether they are worth spending more money upon; and when the present commandant vacates his post no successor is likely to be appointed in his place. Even the sepoys may be relieved from their dull round of chowkidari, a few police being quite sufficient to "hold the fort." Chunar, too, has been abandoned as a military post, much to the satisfaction of the British regiment at Allahabad and Benares, who used to furnish its garrison. The political prisoners formerly interned within its walls know it no longer, and only a few pensioners remain to tell of its past glory. But in one respect Chunar is of more value than other old forts. It has fine magazines, which could accommodate enormous quantities of war material, and these are now lying empty. It is, we understand, under consideration whether it might not be desirable to utilise the e. The fortress is close to the railway, and stores placed there could rapidly be moved into Oudh, or sent up to the north. If it be decided to use the old magazines in the manner indicated, Chunar will have again to be garrisoned by a British detachment.

THE only trait of vanity which "Harper's" contributor can remember to have noticed in the Empress of Austria was the pride that her Majesty took in her magnificent chestnut hair, which fell below her knees. She used to have it brushed for hours every day while her "reader," Mddle. F——, read to her English, French, or Hungarian novels. Her Majesty (says the relater of this anecdote of the Imperial dressing-room) was particularly anxious that the dressers who brushed her long tresses should avoid pulling out a single hair. This, of course, was an impossibility, and the unfortunate maid concealed carefully in the pocket of her apron any hair which became entangled in the brush. One day the Empress, happening to glance into the looking-glass, caught sight of the maid concealing a small roll of hair in the above-described fashion. Jumping up from her rocking chair, her Majesty clutched her attendant by the wrist, and angrily exclaimed: "I have caught you at last. You are ruining my hair!" With presence of mind the maid replied, "I implore your Majesty to forgive me. It never happened before. I only wished to have a few of my sovereign's hairs to put in the locket which my little girl wears around her neck as a talisman." The Empress resumed her seat, laughing merrily, and the next day presented her maid with a locket enriched with diamonds, saying, "I think this is the kind of talisman your little daughter deserves for having such a clever mother."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD MIZPAH AND MOTTO RINGS.—A select and varied assortment of Motto Rings, in plain and ornamental designs. All of solid 18-ct. gold "Mizpah," "Forget-Me-Not," Ibhar, and other Mottos, Rs. 20, 22, 25, to 35. Mizpah Rings with Diamond Centre in quite new designs Rs. 42 and 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

BOVRIL! BOVRIL!! BOVRIL!!!—It is 50 times more nourishing than extract of meat or similar other Beef Tea. It is a Fluid Beef, and therefore a stimulant and nourishment, combined in the most perfectly digestible form. It contains no injurious property.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

THE OLDEST and the LARGEST TEA EMPORIUM.—The Cheapest and the best TEAS.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE MOCCA COFFEE in Frazils of 7, 14 and 28 lbs., at Re. 1 per lb. This Coffee is imported direct from Aden, selected by our Agent. Several Tradesmen deceive the public by selling Ceylon Coffee by the name of Mocca, but we guarantee our Mocca Coffee as Genuine one. Our daily Ground Mocca Coffee is of the same berries and could be had at Re 1-4-per lb.—N. B. DANTRA and Co, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

POLITICAL AGENT'S UNIFORM, nearly new, made for Officer, 5 feet 10 in., FOR SALE. Address, "P. O. U," Post Office, Poona.

ARISTON Tunes, Rs. 10 per dozen; Euphonium Tunes, Rs. 18 per dozen; Victoria Tunes, Rs. 24 per dozen; Polyphon Tunes, Rs. 12 per dozen; Giant Ariston Tunes, Rs. 18 per dozen; Phœnix Tunes, Rs. 18 per dozen.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ESPLANADE HOTEL, ANNEXED APOLLO BUNDER.—QUARTERS AVAILABLE at the above at REDUCED RATES for Monsoon Months. Bar, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms are now open. Apply Manager.

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TO BE LET.—SEA GALE, Cumballa Hill, Apply to NANABHOY D. BANAJEE, Esq., Manockjee Petit Mills, Tardeo, Bombay.

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English, and Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla. No. 6.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

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CUMMERBANDS.—China Silk Cummerbands in any Colour, 4 yards long, Rs. 6-8; Rib Silk Cummerbands, plain or pleated with hooks for fitting close to body for Mess Wear, Rs. 7-8. Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

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Simple or combined cylinder, and bifocal lenses, can be cut to any formula, at our own Factory, in a few days.

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Are the best protection for the eyes from the sun and dust They can also be provided with power for correcting the refraction.

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OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.
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IMPORTANT.—VENDORS & BUYERS of second-hand MACHINERY in working order will save time and trouble by registering their goods or inquiring at—
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STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.
NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—
30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our work under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

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SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.
Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.
Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.
I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.
☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

TESTIMONIAL.
I have much pleasure in certifying that Mrs. Bond has satisfactorily assisted me in several cases of confinement, most of which were difficult. She has also had independent charge of several Gynæcological cases, all of them resulting in a perfect cure. Her knowledge of Obstetrics and Gynæcology is very praiseworthy, and I can safely recommend her for such cases.
V. E. NAZARETH, M.D., L.R.C.S., &c.
Karachi, 20th March, 1890.
TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.
Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.
Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE. 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.
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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1893.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.
THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.
THE
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Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
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TO IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.
ALL kinds of Produce and Stores imported and exported on LOWEST POSSIBLE TERMS.
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London, E. C.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Clio, 1,779 tons, Commander J J Wood, cleared yesterday for Hull, &c., with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Mobile, 950 tons, Commander W McAdam, cleared yesterday for Jeddah, &c. with a general cargo and 181 deck passengers.

THE steamer Ramore Head, 2,913 tons, Commander T McCalmont, sailed yesterday for Amsterdam, with a general cargo and Messrs Shaw and Conway as passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Netherby Hall, 2,159 tons, Commander W H Hood, cleared yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and Lt G Gardyne as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Java, 919 tons, Commander F N Frohawk, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and Sergt and Mrs Lennon and child as passengers.

THE steamer Port Hunter, 3,010 tons, Commander S M Ore, cleared yesterday for Antwerp and Dunkir, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Messrs. J A Kirkbride, D W Houghton, H Richardson, P C Parry and Dr D W Belson.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Assyria, 969 tons, Commander J Skinner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Malcolm and infant, Messrs Bedford, Sandford Wood, Allison, and Pestonjee, Lt Spencer, Capt Lahir, Mr and Mrs Shawer, Mr and Mrs Nessen and 58 deck.

A DRAFT of the rules for quarantine against cholera, made by the Government of Bombay for the ports of Aden, Persia and the Somali coast was published in a "Government Gazette" (extraordinary) last evening.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	St. Giles	2202	Geo Mundle	M&Lpool	25-6	K Nixon&Co
B	Clio	1513	Wood	Hull	17-6	F Muir &Co
C	Mobile	930	McAdam	Jedda	17-6	B&P S N Co
C	Hooseinee	933	Raffin	Jedda	21-6	B&P S N Co
D	Calder	400	Lockyer	Bhownugar.	17-6	B&P S N Co
F	Swordsman	663	McDermot	Zanzibar	20-6	V Ebrahim
H	Kendal	1530	Bennett	Antwerp	17-6	K Nixon&Co
K	Nyanza	1421	Barton	Zanzibar	...	V Ebram
L	Brahmini	523	Budroo	Bhowngr	17-6	Shphrd&Co
M	Sabarmati	523	Adam	Bhownugger	...	Shprd & Co
M	Venus	134	Rault	Seychellis	...	V Ebram
M	Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Marmagoa	17-6	Shprd &Co
N	Alboin	649	Ritchie	Colombo	17-6	RStuart&Co
O	Wildcraft	1699	Taunnel	London	18-6	J Mackintosh
P	Taif	838	Young	Mauritius	20-6	H C Joosub
Q	Java	920	Tice	Zanzibar	16-6	M Mackenzie

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
1	Shannon	2048	Crewe	London	30-6	P & O Co
2	Verax	1640	McDonald	Hamburg	...	W&A Graham
3	Manilla	2583	Parodi	Genoa	27-6	F Branchi
5	Oriental	2711	Moule	London	16-6	P & O Co
6	R. Head	2913	McCalmont	Amsterdam	16-6	J M Heyn
8	Gisela	2843	Cassowich	China	21-6	A H Lloyd's
9	Caldy	1959	Lilly	Hamburgh	17-6	K Nixon &Co
10	P. Hunter	3010	Orr	Dunkirk	17-6	J Mackintosh
12	N. Hall	2182	Hood	Liverpool	16-6	E Bates &Co
14	Sir Lancelot sp.	886	C. W. Brebner	Mauritius	28-6	V Ebrahim
15	H. Tower	2087	...	Dunkirk	17-6	F Muir & Co.

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.
(Saturday, June 17, 1893.)
Ship Valiant ....162 Douglas ....H A Abdoola.

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Assyria (s)	Skinner........	Busreh, June 2.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Nuddea (s)	Cave	Calcutta.
	Java (s)................	Frohawk	Zanzibar, &c.
	Oriental (s)............	Moule	London.
	Ramore Head (s)......	McCalmont	Amsterdam.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—
Steamer Mobile, McAdam, for Jeddah, &c.
,, Netherby Hall, McAdam, for Liverpool.
,, Clio, Wood, for Hull.
,, Port Hunter, Orr, for Antwerp and Dunkirk.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Lansdowne Tower, for Antwerp.
,, Malda, for coast ports and Calcutta.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Netherby Hall (s), 2139, Hood
St Giles (s) 2202.
Shannon (s), 2050, Crowe.
Aldworth (s), 2190, Loutill
Clio (s), 1779, Wood
Indrapura (s), 2510, Sanders
Kendal (s), 1530, Bennett
Wildcroft (s), 1916, Farrant
Port Hunter (s), 3011, Orr
Horsley Tower (s), 2078, Brunstrom
Ramore Head (s), 2913, McCalmont
Port Melbourne (s), 3011, Smith.
Caldy (s), 1960, Lilley
Glenloig (s), 2018, Hay
Verax (s), 1610, McDowell
Manilia (s), 2583, Parodi
Baron Clyde (s), 1071, Peat
Merida (s), 1487, Tompsett
Brindisi (s), 2129, Blackburn
Gisela (s), 2823, Kossovich
Lombardy (s), 1571, Cole
Nizam (s), 1615,
Surat (s), 1677
Thibet (s), 1665, Denny
Sir Lancelot, 886, Brebner
Alboin (s), 650, Ritchie
Lord Erne (s), 3647, Dunn
Lansdowne Tower (s), Tregerthen.
Queen of England, 550, Spencer. (For sale).

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.
H M S Assaye, Bradford
R I M S Dalhousie, Black
R I M S Tenasserim, Howett
R I M S Canning, Chandler
R I M S Clive, Street
R I M S Elphinstone, Holland

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

June 12.—Steamers River Indus, Rudesheimer and Drummond; ship County of Inverness; and barque Craigmullen.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
St Giles s—100 cwts gum, F S Punnett.
Netherby Hall s—90 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee; 118 cwts myrabollams, K Shariff and Co; 175 bales wool, M Cassambhoy; 999 cwts myrabollams, O Martin and Co; 200 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co.

FOR LONDON.
Wildcroft s—31 cwts olibanum, G H Visram; 30 cwts fishmaws, M S Khatau; 119 cwts gum, H S Laljee and Co; 9 cases nutmegs, M Facheerbhoy; 13 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee Boyce; 21 bales woollen carpets, M Bhanjee; 60 bales hemp, N Laljee; 22 bales skins, N Futehally and Co; 22 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HULL.
Clio s—55 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 150 cwts myrabollams, D Sassoon and Co; 2,050 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.
Aldworth s—26,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.
Caldy s—120 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.
Kendal s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,000 cwt bran, H Hurry; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, K Nixon and Co; 90 cwts gingellyseeds nd 990 cwt rapeseed, O & Okell; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Tyabjee and Co; 540 cwts rapeseed and 1,000 cwts linseed, A Ally Mahomed and Co.
Wildcroft s—2,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co.
Lansdowne Tower s—55 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 8,386 cwts wheat, 4,000 cwts rapeseed and 4,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Indrapura s—2,250 cwts wheat, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Horsley Tower s—300 bales cotton, P De Soane and Co; 1,401 cwt poppy seed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILES.
St Giles s—250 cwts mowraseed T H Moore and Co.

FOR GENOA.
Manilia s—2,000 cwts bone meal, R Kaderbhoy; 700 cwts old iron, Bhatsett and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Wardha s—130 bales cotton, T G Young and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Gisela s—12 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Gisela s—12 bales twist, Tata and Co; 112 bales twist, B M A Roman.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS, JUNE 12.
Dressner, Capt, Bengal, 1st C I Horse, on leave, from Poona.

JUNE 15.
Bush, Capt Bo, 2nd D L S, on duty, from Mhow.
Walker, Lt Bo. 10th Bo, L I, on leave, from Satara.

JUNE 16.
Kerby, 2nd, Lt Bo, 2nd King's Own, on leave, from Satara.
Caldecott, Col, Bombay, R A, on special duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 16.
Ross, Capt, Bombay, D S, on leave, to England.
Twemlow, Col, Bombay, R E, on leave, to England.
Caldecott, Col Bombay, R A, on special duty, to England.
Ottley, Lt, Bombay, K O Y L I, on leave, to England.
Scratebley 2nd Lt, Bengal, King's Royal Rifles, on leave, to England.
Hibbert, Lt, Bengal, R E, on leave, to England.
Gardyen, Lt, Bengal, Gordon High, on leave, to England.
Rose, Lt, Bengal, 1st Goorkha Rifles, on leave, to England.
Bythell, Capt, Bengal, R E, on leave, to England.
Onnell, Capt, Madras, R H A, on leave, to England.
Kirkwood, Lt, Bombay, 6th Infy H C, on leave, to England.
Andrews, Capt, Madras, D A A G, for Musketry, on leave, to Europe.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 17th June.
1. Leave of absence for two months from to-day's date is granted to Corporal D Witson.
By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut., Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 17th June.
BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.
1. Members wishing to purchase Tent-pegging spears and the old pattern saddles should apply to Sergt.-Instructor Gosling.
By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major, and Adjutant, B. V. R.

CALENDAR—JUNE, 1893.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
First Quarter ....June 21st, 7h. 28·7m. a.m.
Full Moon .... ,, 29th, 11h. 16·6m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise. H. M.	Sun-set. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 17	Midland Press and Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 5 p.m. The Maharani Ice Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Phillips and Co., Meeting, 4-30 p.m.	5 23	6 38	1 9m 2 6a	6 58m 8 13a
Sun. 18	3rd Sunday after Trinity. English Mail expected per s. s. Siam.*	5 23	6 38	2 2m 2 53a	7 50m 9 10a
Mon. 19	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	5 24	6 38	2 57m 3 41a	8 44m 10 8a
Tues. 20	....	5 24	6 39	3 56m 4 30a	9 41m 11 7a
Wed. 21	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m. Bombay Art Society, Annual Meeting, 6 p.m. Bombay Natural History Meeting, 5-30 p.m.	5 24	6 39	5 [illegible]m 5 [illegible]	10 43m —
Thur. 22	....	5 24	6 39	6 25m 6 12a	0 4a [illegible] 57a
Fri. 23	Departure of the English Mail per s. s. Siam.	5 24	6 39	7 41m 7 [illegible]a	0 [illegible] 1 [illegible]

* Left Aden on Monday, at 5 p.m.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 16.

A TELEGRAM to hand through Reuter late last evening reported a further reduction of ½ per cent. in the Bank of England rate, making it stand at 2½ per cent., and emphasizing the other indications of a return of the London Money Market to a state of ease after the late stringency. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. higher, at £66 1-16; but all other financial quotations were unchanged yesterday, including that for Bar Silver, at 38⅛d. per oz.; and Consols at 99½. Silver in New York also was unaltered at 83½ cents per oz. demand Exchange on London being ¼ cent lower, at 4·86½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 150,000 ounces of Silver yesterday at 83 cents per oz. The Indian Council allotted a trifling amount of extra Bills in Calcutta, at 1s. 2 29-32d., and a lakh of Wire Transfers in Madras, at 1s. 2 15-16d., these rates showing an advance in each case of 1-32d. on Wednesday's regular allotment prices. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on India at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2 11-16d.

The weekly Returns of the Bank of England issued yesterday showed a further increase of 3 per cent. in the Bank's Reserve, making this stand at 50 per cent. of the Liabilities.

A further advance of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 9-16d. per lb.; and on East Indian Cotton, all grades of Broach, Dhollera, and Oomrawuttee were higher to the same extent. Egyptian "Fair" Brown Cotton was also 1-16d. higher at 4⅞d. per lb. American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in the nearer positions, and 1-32d. on the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4 29-64d. for June-July deliveries, and 4 31-64d. for October-November. The tone of the market at closing was steady; Surats firm; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having reached 15,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was firm, and prices higher with a fair business offering, which, however, was checked by the advances asked.

In New York, also, the price of ready Cotton was put up 1-16 cent, say to 8 1-16 cents; but September Futures were 8 points lower, at 8·09 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the total arrivals this season, and those in the two preceding years in the same time.

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Thursday's Receipts...	4,000	2,000	2,000
Five days' do. ...	17,000	22,600	18,000
Since 1st Sept., 1892....	4,886,000	6,961,600	6,815,000

Only a small business has been passing to-day in our local Cotton Market in both directions; but the feeling has been steady, and prices are unchanged. Exporters have bought 100 Bhownugger, at Rs. 204; and 100 Oomrawattee, at Rs. 209½, while the Mills have taken 100 Barsee, at Rs. 206; 100 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 208; and 50 Bhownugger, at Rs. 197 per candy, the total purchases having thus been only 450 bales.

WHEAT has been a quiet market, with but little doing for export; but prices are all unchanged.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers, and in a steady market; but rates are unaltered with the exception of that for Linseed, which we now call one anna per cwt. higher at Rs. 7-11-0 to Rs. 7-13-6 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,826	bales.
Wheat	52,308	cwts.
Linseed	14,744	,,
Rapeseed	10,486	,,
Poppyseed	2,602	,,
Castorseed	1,706	,,
Rice	2,557	,,

FREIGHTS are quiet. The Lansdowne Tower (s) has been fixed for Antwerp, for ready shipment, at 17s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 2½d. and 1s. 2 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, at which we heard of no enquiry from remitters, and later on, 1-32d. higher was quoted, and done to a small extent. For three months' sight Credits, the opening rate was 1s. 3 1-16d., at which a little was done, but thereafter 1s. 2 3-32d. was the best rate obtainable, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 2 15-16d.		per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 2 29-32d.		,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3d.		,,
Credits	do.	...1s. 3 3-32d.	,,
Francs	do.	...1·58¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER recovered yesterday's decline, and Fours were quoted until near the close at 107 3-16 for cash, and 107 1-16 for the coming settlement in a steady or firm market. Eventually, however, 1-16 of the rise was lost, and rates left off at 107⅛ for Money, and 107 for Account; 4½ per Cents being still quoted nominally at par.

SHARES.—This market has been closed to-day owing to the death of a broker.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect.
Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 16th June, 1893.
(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	...	...	...	[illegible]
Teheran	16	2	16 p.m.	...	33
Suez	16	3	.. p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 16th June, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	5	...	3
,, Kurrachee	..	15	...	7
,, Madras	1	19	...	1

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended June 3, 1893, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,08,000	3,00,000	4,000	4,12,000
Or per mile of Railway	234	651	9	894
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	20,98,360	54,49,331	88,011	76,35,702
Total for 22 weeks..	22,06,360	57,49,331	92,011	80,47,702
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,06,890	3,30,939	5,053	4,42,882
Per mile of Ry do.	232	718	11	961
Total to corresponding date do.	21,46,014	54,28,983	1,35,830	77,10,827

Decrease for the week.................. Rs. 30,882
Increase to date .... ,, 3,36,875

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd June 1893, on 25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	400	10	910
Or per mile of Railway	20	16	......	38
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	10,681	16,871	356	27,908
Total for 20 weeks...	11,181	17,271	366	28,818
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......
Per mile of Ry. do.	......	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date do.	......	......	......	......

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways, also the Godhra-Rutlam Broad-gauge Section worked by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.]
Approximate return of traffic for week ended June 3, 1893, on 1,674·02 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,23,000	3,70,000	4,000	4,97,000
Or per mile of Railway	74	221	2	297
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	26,46,530	81,04,914	99,421	1,08,50,865
Total for 22 weeks..	27,69,530	84,74,914	1,03,421	1,13,47,865
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,674·02 miles open].	1,11,484	4,65,491	5,080	582,055
Per mile of Ry do.	67	278	3	348
Total to corresponding date do.	29,18,328	80,11,185	1,85,681	1,11,15,194

Decrease for the week.................. Rs. 85,055
Increase to Date.......................... ,, 2,32,671

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SKIPTON—June 9, at Raipur, Central Provinces, the wife of H P K Skipton, District Superintendent of Police, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ROBERTSON—MACDONALD—June 6, at Monghyr, by the Rev. S. Scott, Thomas Alexander Ronald, son of John Robertson, of "Orbost" Isle of Skye, to Kate Flora, daughter of C M Macdonald, of Dowlutpore Indigo Concern, Tirhoot.

DEATH.

TONNOCHY—June 6, at Dunga Galli, of bronchitis, Hugh Ross, infant son of Captain V C Tonnochy, 4th Sikhs.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1893.

WHY does not another Naushirwan the Just arise and fix the value of the rupee as that great King fixed the value of the Darem when he made his subjects happy and prosperous by settling "the measures of things in Iran," including those of fields and the amount of the assessment? This aspiration comes from Mr. W. Young, C.S.I., formerly Puisne Judge of the Allahabad High Court, who has published the "Wisdom of Naushirwan the Just, King of Iran," at the Navul Kishore Press, Lucknow. This work, which gives the Persian text in Persian and Roman character, with a literal translation, had its origin in the desire of the translator to qualify himself for the fitting discharge of the duties of sole Judge of the highest court in Oude, who had to decide questions involving the opulence or ruin of great families by the light of documents, deeds, wills, bonds, and the like, written in Persian, the sense of which depends on familiarity with the subtle differences and shades of meaning which abound in that language. Mr. Young, therefore, devoted himself to the study of the Tauqiyat-i-Kisrowa, the Wisdom of Khosru—known in history as Naushirwan the Just. In this work the author had the advantage of the collaboration of Mr. Ghazanfar Ali, and the assistance of Persian scholars of exceptional learning. Even with their valuable help he confesses to a lively sympathy with the feelings which prompted the Arabian translator of this book of wisdom into the Arabic over two centuries ago, when, after invoking the protection of heaven in his preface, he owned that he shivered to think of the blunders he might have committed and the disgrace that might fall upon him, and gave it as his opinion that no translator could ever feel differently. However, Mr. Young is confident that the book will be a great help to students in India going up for the higher examinations in Persian, and he thinks he can guarantee that no aspirant for honours in that language will find that the time spent in mastering the book of wisdom will be wasted. The origin of the work, long regarded in the East as the handbook of Kings, dates back to the fifty years of the reign of Khosru—properly Kisra I., Naushirwan the Great, who was the contemporary of Justinian, and died at the age of eighty in the year 579. He was the third son of Kobad, a King who had undergone many vicissitudes, and had sought to make his throne secure by favouring the tenets of a Socialist and Communist, named Mazdak, who taught the equality of men, and the doctrine and practice of the community of property and women. With a view to obtain the support of Justinian for his favourite son, Kobad besought the Emperor to adopt Naushirwan, and the request at first received favourable consideration. When the young Prince was already on the way, the Emperor saw reason to hesitate, and declined to adopt him. Naushirwan never forgave the affront, and he appears to have held that the promise of adoption gave him a sort of claim to the Roman succession. He and his son came within a measurable distance of destroying the Empire, Khosru II. encamping with a mighty army on the eastern shores of the Bosphorus while Constantinople was closely besieged by his ally, the King of the Avars—the forerunners of the Bulgarians.

The ambitious Naushirwan, whose surname of the Just has been accorded to him willingly by the whole East, to secure his succession massacred his elder brothers and their families. One of their children being spared by the pity of a successful General who had conquered twelve nations, Naushirwan punished the act of clemency by death. These severities did not prevent the ruthless ruler from restoring the prosperity of the vast dominions which had become impoverished under Kobad. Finding that socialism spelt anarchy he revoked the sanction to its principles accorded in the previous reign, and restored property to its owners and wives to their lawful husbands. A little mild persecution stamped out the followers of the new sect. The King appears to have either believed in or professed magiism; but like Akbar a thousand years later, he was fond of presiding at religious discussions. He married a Christian wife, and her son was brought up a Christian, but having revolted, a General was sent against him with orders to take measures to prevent Christianity from prevailing against the traditional religion of the country. He divided the Kingdom into four Governments—Khorasan, Seistan, Kerman; the territory of the city of Ispahan (the capital) and the provinces of Gulam, Aderhijar Koom, and Armenia; Fars and Ahwaz and Irak, which extended to the frontiers of the Roman Empire. Having made a survey of the lands, settled a reasonable assessment, established a system of weights and measures, and fixed the value of the coinage, he called together a great council of the people that they might learn what he had done, and accord their consent to it. It was a model Parliament, in which all classes were represented—lords of high decree, military commanders, the aged, men of learning, philosophers, and astrologers. When all were assembled, those entitled to seats seated themselves in their proper places, and those who were in the habit of standing stood. The Speech from the Throne was delivered by his Majesty in person. He informed the lieges that since God had been more beneficent to him than to any of his ancestors, and had enlarged his dominions, it was necessary that he should exceed them all in justice. A King would be helpless without a treasury, for he could not protect his subjects from an enemy without an army, and an army cannot be maintained without means. The people must provide the means, and they must do it yearly, for when the emergency came the money could not be collected in time; it must be in the treasury. He had arrived at a degree of perfection which enabled him to raise the taxes without being oppressive; they would be reasonable in amount and paid by everyone every four months. He had established a virtuous officer in every village to receive these taxes. "What do you say to this?" Naushirwan the Just inquired of his faithful Lords and Commons. No one answered a word. The King explained that he desired that the new laws should be established with their consent, so that they might be just. Whereupon an unknown man, not one of the great, stepped forth and said "O King! there will always be some taxes to be paid; and it will always be so. But the man will die, and you cannot get taxes from a dead man. You fix the tax upon the inhabited spot; the owner dies, and the tax is levied on the barren soil, and it is taken from his son." "O ignorant fool" cried the King "I estimate the land annually, and when it is depopulated I remit the taxes; when the land is well cultivated I shall levy taxes; taxes will always be levied on the man whose land is well cultivated." Having inquired of the speaker the tribe to which he belonged, and being answered "To the writers," the King said, "They must be fools!" and directed that the presumptuous writer should receive two hundred blows from his own inkhorn, that he might be killed, as an example to the rest. This historical precedent may be of some present service to the Emperor William, who will see how a great King closured discussion in Parliament and gave a salutary lesson to indiscreet journalists with two hundred blows of an inkhorn.

It was the wholesome and quite original custom of this exemplary ruler, whose conquests included Syria and Asia Minor on the one hand, and Baluchistan and some provinces in the north of India on the other, to impress upon his councillors and officers that it was their first duty on receiving an order to give it instant execution, and the next was to come and seek information and instruction as to the advantage thereof. In this way the counsels and replies of his Majesty became, when collected, the Text Book of Kings. The replies of the King were delivered in the Pehlevi language, to which Professor James Darmesteter has devoted so much profitable study, and were subsequently translated into Persian—the language which Muhammad considered the most suitable for Paradise. "And this is the first of the noble answers of Kisra: Question—The whole of the courtiers' desire to know the reason why the King pardons criminals over and over again, in spite of the repetition of their crimes time after time? Answer—Criminals are like sick men, and just Kings are like skilful physicians, and just as the recurrence of the disease does not render the repetition of the remedy unnecessary for the invalid, so verily the repetition of the sin does not make the sinner less in want of pardon." Asked the reason why mention of the speedy dissolution of this world, and the imminence of its ruin, was ever on the verity-speaking tongue of his Majesty, the answer was that in the swift rush of time yesterday was once to-day, and to-day shall speedily be yesterday. The King was quite Napoleonic in his indefatigable activity: and he desired to make the most of his eighty years, fifty of which were given up to endless schemes of war and conquest, combined always with steady efforts to establish schools and orphanages and of her evidences of civilization throughout his vast dominions. All the time he was fast clearing the way alike in the East and in the West for the irresistible inroad of the followers of Muhammad, who was born in his reign and devoutly thanked God that he saw the light while so just a ruler was on the throne. Khosru II., by breaking the peace with the Romans, which his father had been constrained to enter into in the last days of his eventful life, precipitated the catastrophe; after desolating Syria and Asia Minor and destroying the strength of the Empire in the East he lived to see his own dominions reduced to ruin by the successful invasion of Herachus, who by marvellous strategy modelled on that of Alexander the Great, penetrated to the heart of Persia, and compelled the King to evacuate Anatolia. Neither Constantinople nor Persia being able to oppose any effective resistance to the irruption of the new fanatics from the Arabian Peninsula, immediately after the conclusion of that calamitous war, the whole of the East was revolutionised and Europe itself endangered. Spain was conquered, France invaded, Constantinople, Belgrade, Buda-Pesth occupied, and Vienna besieged by the followers of Muhammad, who never would have been heard of outside the limits of Arabia if Naushirwan the Just and a son made too much in his own image, had never lived. Muhammad foresaw the result of the insensate wars between Persia and Rome, and predicted the ruin of the former even when her army was within sight of Constantinople. Persia was immeasurably stronger in the Sassanian period than she had been under the Achemenian dynasty, which was beaten back by the Greek Cities and pulverised by Alexander with far smaller resources than those which were opposed by Justinian and his successors who fought doubtful campaigns in the regions over which the Macedonians moved in a triumphal march. The greatest of the kings of the second Persia was a man of extraordinary capacity and of iron constitution. He deserved the name of Just, though as Gibbon observed of him the justice of Kings is understood by themselves, with an ample indulgence for the gratification of passion and interest; his, says the great historian, were the virtues of a conqueror who in the measures of peace and war was excited by ambition and restrained by prudence, and calmly devoted the lives of thousands to the fame or the amusement of a single man. But he had no idea of allowing other men, however powerful or high placed, the same latitude. When informed that Prince Nursi had by violence and oppression brought into his own possession the possessions of the country-people whose lands adjoined his own, the King ordered that the lands should be restored to their owners, and that the lands of the Prince adjoining theirs should be given to them forthwith "without a word of excuse," as a warning to evil-doers. In the 29th year of his reign the Superintendent of Ahwaz collected sixteen thousand Darems in excess of the annual revenue, and placed the money in the Royal Treasury; the King ordered the money to be at once returned to its owners, whether rich or poor, strong or weak "for the increasing of the Treasuries out of the wealth of the people by improper means is like plastering the ceilings of a house, while you are digging away foundations of the four walls." The wisdom of Naushirwan shines more in that reply to an inquiring Minister than in his endless and ruinous wars with Rome, which paved the way for the obliteration of his dynasty.

THE Yerrowda Reformatory School bids fair to become a model institution, and were it financially possible to carry out all the schemes for its improvement the probabilities are it would rapidly prove self-supporting. Mr. Filgate, the Inspector-General of Jails in this Presidency, would take up some land for extending gardening operations on the banks of the river Moola and would enlarge the buildings and grounds, but the financial considerations come in the way. The report is one of progress only now impeded by the ever-present want of funds. Another difficulty which has been experienced in the administration of the institution is that of obtaining satisfactory artisan teachers which has been complained of in previous years. To the want of free quarters for the teaching staff is attributed much of the difficulty, for it has been found that whenever the services of a competent man have been secured they could not be retained. Good wages can be obtained in the city and cantonment of Poona, and the consequence is that without quarters the scale of salaries is not sufficient to keep skilled men at Yerrowda. When funds are available, Mr. Filgate trusts Government will sanction the construction of quarters, but his hope is that in the course of a few years by the careful training of the most promising boys in the institution, there will be an enlarged field of paid artisan teachers to select from. The idea is that as time goes on, the place of every paid artisan teacher should be filled by an old reformatory boy, possessed of a liking for his old school, and a real desire during the years of his manhood to do what in him lies to advance its interests. The idea is an excellent one, and has in many cases been found to work satisfactorily. Great attention is paid to the physical as well as to the industrial training of the boys. Every lad gets a turn at gardening twice a week, and football has been introduced as a recreation. With a view to teaching them more thoroughly the rules of the game, batches of boys are marched to Poona once a week when the game is being played there by any of the local teams. Mr. Filgate, as an old Rugbean, takes a special interest in the game, and having watched on several occasions the games of football going on in the Reformatory, his interest has not been unmixed with surprise at the way in which the lads with their bare feet can kick the ball. Anything in the shape of healthy and vigorous exercise which thoroughly arouses their interest is heartily enjoyed by the lads, and it is held that encouragement in the games will not only have a beneficial effect upon the character of the reformatory boy, but will be of value in a disciplinary sense to the work in school hours and in the factory. A gymnasium has been constructed, and the lads are regularly drilled. Altogether boys seem to have a good time of it, and are scarcely likely to be anxious to get away from Yerrowda. They will be sorry to leave.

MR. P. W. DALZELL, the officiating Inspector-General of Jails, in his annual report on Burmese Prisons, gives detailed account of the rising in Akyab Jail, which he illustrates with diagrams, and declares the episode has been without parallel in the history of Burma Jails since the time when Dr. Maingay fell a victim to a rebellious combination of prisoners. On March 3rd, the day of the rising, Mr. Nelson, the late jailor, visited the workyard and left the blacksmith's enclosure to enter the carpenter's shop. On turning round he found that three blacksmiths had followed him. When he demanded an explanation they returned an evasive reply. The carpenters speedily threw down their tools, and one of them struck Mr. Nelson on the head, while the others bound him hand and foot. This, it appears, was the signal for a general uprising, and the gates of other worksheds, which all communicated with central circular enclosure, were opened and the convicts released, the free warder and convict warder in charge of the enclosure fleeing for safety to the main jail. Between sixty and seventy prisoners followed, and joined a notorious outlaw and his son who were awaiting trial. These the convicts at once placed at their head, and whilst one section of the prisoners endeavoured to strike off their fetters another seized stones and other missiles. Rushing to one gate they found the platform above it occupied by warders able to defend it, and on rushing to the gate communicating with the main jail they arrived only in time to find that Major Parrott, the Commissioner, and a few gentlemen who had joined him on hearing the noise inside the jail, had closed and secured this gate. The convicts commenced to wreak their vengeance on the unfortunate jailor whom they had bound. The Superintendent of Police, who attempted to scale the wall to render the jailor assistance, was received with a volley of pieces of fetter iron, bolts, and chisels. He then asked permission of the Commissioner to fire upon the men, and permission to fire over their heads was accorded; and then those armed were fired upon. Meantime the jailor had been hauled about at the end of a rope and finally killed, but four of the mutineers lost their lives and two others were wounded.

THE Inspector-General has been at some pains in investigating the origin of the outbreak. The rising he finds to have been carefully thought out and arranged, and he has come to the conclusion that however useful convict warders may be, there are occasions when the system by which they are appointed may not be relied upon. In this case the plot was discussed and brought to a head without the slightest hint or warning being conveyed to the officials. The rising is believed to have been entirely due to the Minlaung outlaw, who pretending to occult power had led the prisoners to believe that by one effort they would be free and he would lead them. The Minlaung outlaw was a celebrity, says Mr. Dalzell, and though the people in the district had suffered from his depredations, his life of daring and adventure had made him a hero in their eyes. When he was sent to jail to await trial it was with injunctions that special care was to be taken of him, and this being so he was placed along with several convicts under the eye of the sentry. But for these unfortunate special precautions he could not have communicated with the rebellious convicts. Numerous mistakes were made in dealing with the mutineers. In the first place, the guard was depleted of its sentries, and instead of being sent inside to overawe the convicts they were placed outside the walls to prevent prisoners escaping. The solitary sentry on the gate leading into the main jail, though armed with a loaded rifle, was too terrified to use it. and watched the convicts break open a dormitory and let out the Minlaung and his son. Then an attempt was made to treat with the prisoners to deliver up the jailor. The Inspector-General believes that had ten armed men been marched into the workyard they could have quelled the disturbance without loss of life. Differences of opinion exist between the Inspector-General, his substitute, and Sir A. Mackenzie, the Chief Commissioner, as to the necessity for firing upon the men. Special orders were issued in the case which is not further commented on in the resolution reviewing the report, but the Akyab outbreak teaches many lessons which those concerned in the maintenance of jail discipline may profit by.

TUESDAY, the 20th instant, being the Anniversary of the Accession to the Throne of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, a salute of thirty-one guns will be fired from the saluting battery, at 7 a.m.

OWING to the very severe hailstorms, which fell throughout Monday morning and afternoon, at Simla, the final tie of the polo tournament was postponed.

CHOLERA is said, by the *Sind Gazette*, to be raging at Busreh in the Persian Gulf. From five to six deaths daily, which occurred previously, it is now reported that the mortality has increased by one hundred per cent. The authorities at Bagdad have also introduced quarantine against vessels arriving from Busreh. From particulars received we learn that the s. s. Mecca which arrived at Karachi the other day from the Persian Gulf, took on board, at Busreh, some native passengers seemingly well and healthy, but on nearing Bushire several displayed symptoms of cholera, having no doubt carried the infection with them on board. One of their number died, and the officers on board, presumably to prevent delay or enquiry, suggested that the dead body should be buried at sea, but the friends of the deceased stoutly refused, being desirous of interring their dead friend with Mahomedan rites on shore. In the meantime another passenger was attacked, and the news of the dead man leaking out at Bushire the Persian authorities boarded the vessel, but before their arrival the dead and dying man were conveyed down the gangway, and being placed in a boat were proceeding ashore, when the Persian authorities being informed of the same, at once pursued the boat and overtaking it placed it in quarantine.

NOW that the fiat has gone forth that the Madras and Bombay Armies are to be constituted Army Corps, writes the *Pioneer*, it is very necessary to keep in view that one of the leading features of this latter organisation is that the Corps commander should have around him those officers who are to be his advisers in their several departments. Both at Rawalpindi, the military head-quarters of the Punjab, and at Poona, the head-quarters of the Bombay Army Corps, we find this organisation complete, and we find located at those stations the chiefs of the Ordnance, Finance, Commissariat-Transport, Medical, and Judge Advocate-General's Departments. This secures rapid inter-communication, and when necessary a personal interchange of views, the advantages of which cannot be overestimated. In the Madras Presidency there is no such compact organisation. Army head-quarters are all the year round at Ootacamund, which as regards the Army is a remote and inconvenient station. The chiefs of the Ordnance and Financial departments are permanently located in Fort St. George. The Head of the Commissariat-Transport Department is at Bangalore, whilst the Head of the Medical and Judge Advocate-General's departments are at Ootacamund. It is not difficult from this to see that in the Madras Command there must at all times be friction, vexatious delay, and great loss of power, which would be greatly accentuated should any emergency arise, and there can be no doubt that this state of affairs should be remedied without loss of time if full efficiency is to be secured. The question that has to be considered is where the future Corps commander and his advisers should have their head-quarters. The retention of Ootacamund has its advantages on the score of climate, and there should be no difficulty in that case in providing suitable extra accommodation at a trifling outlay for the several departments, but failing Ootacamund everything points to Bangalore as the future head-quarters. It is a military station, easily accessible, and very excellent accommodation for all departments will shortly be available, when the Mysore Government move to Mysore and vacate the fine and extensive Government Offices which they now occupy in Cubbon Park. The time has undoubtedly come when this question should be considered, and this is all the more necessary as the accommodation now set apart in Fort St. George for departments is very urgently needed for military purposes, and the removal of the portions of the head-quarters administration now lodged there would relieve the present overcrowding, which has been a long standing grievance with the military authorities.

THE Turkish Censor of Literature is still displaying remarkable zeal. The works of Friedrich von Schlegel, on their way to a resident at Constantinople, have been seized recently on account of "their immoral character." The fine moral perception which enables an Ottoman official to detect the cloven hoof in the critic, poet, and philologist, who, in his "*Gheschichte der alten und neuen Literatur*," first gave us a notion of the development of letters in Europe is denied to our blunter natures, and it would be well for strangers who sojourn in Turkey if the authorities would draw up a list of works which cannot be allowed to cross the frontier of that admirably-governed State. It is commendable to be jealous in the safe-guarding of virtue, but it should be remembered that the works which are seized have been paid for beforehand. Another victim of Turkish official activity is an English tourist. The police confiscated a letter of credit belonging to him under the impression that it was an incendiary document, and the unfortunate traveller, left penniless in a strange town, was forced to apply to the British Embassy to aid him in recovering his property. These things are not calculated to encourage strangers to visit the Ottoman Empire. But, then, the Ottomans do not want visitors.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE ASCOT GOLD CUP.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The following is the result of the race for the Ascot Gold Cup:—

Marcion ... 1
Buccaneer ... 2
Ragimunde ... 3

RETIREMENT OF A NATIONALIST, M.P.

LONDON. JUNE 16.

Mr. John Morrogh, Nationalist member for South East Cork, has resigned his seat, owing to differences regarding Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien's action.

COLONIAL GOVERNORSHIPS.

Lieut.-Col. Sir C. Bullen Hugh Mitchell, the Governor of Natal, has been transferred to the Straits Settlements, and will be replaced by Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson from the Windward Isles.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

THE PUBLIC WORKS CONCESSION.

In the House of Lords, last night, Lord Rosebery, in reply to a question, said that the Persian Concession of Public Works to Russia was merely a renewal of the concession granted in 1890 and his Lordship saw no reason to object to the arrangements.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

The Marylebone Cricket Club has beaten the Australian team by seven wickets.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

Lord Rosebery, replying to a question put by Lord Lamington in the House of Lords last night, said he was very imperfectly acquainted with the causes and position of the dispute between the French and the Siamese, and he believed the Siamese were not aware of the exact nature of the French demands.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

BERLIN, JUNE 16.

The result of the elections for the Reichstag is as yet only partially known, the success of the Socialist candidates however is the leading feature; sixteen of them have been definitely elected, and they will contest second ballots in many districts. The tendency of the returns up to the present has been against the Government.

THE DROUGHT IN FRANCE.

PARIS, JUNE 16.

Owing to the continued drought in France the French Chamber have suspended the duties on oats and hay, and reduced the duties by one-half on barley and maize.

THE PANAMA CANAL FRAUDS.

PARIS, JUNE 16.

The Court of Cassation has cancelled the sentences passed on Messrs. Charles Lesseps, Fontane, and Eiffel for breach of trust. M. Lesseps remains in prison to undergo his sentence for corruption, but his conditional release is probable. The others have been liberated.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 15.

The s. s. Assam, with the homeward Indian mails of the 9th instant, arrived here, at 4 p.m., on Thursday.

SUEZ, JUNE 15.

The s. s. Massilia, with the outward English mails of the 9th instant, left here on Thursday, at 5-30 p.m.

SIR COMER PETHERAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 15.

The statement which appeared in the Calcutta paper that Sir Comer Petheram, Chief Justice of Bengal, is about to take six months' leave, is incorrect.

TELEGRAPH LINE FROM SRINAGAR TO GILGIT.

Satisfactory reports have reached Simla of the progress made in laying the new telegraph lines from Srinagar to Gilgit; the wire is being rapidly carried forward.

THE LUCKNOW IRONWORKS.

On Thursday evening Mr. Adams, Commissioner of Lucknow, laid the foundation-stone of the Lucknow Ironworks, an enterprise which owes its conception to the Oudh Talukdars, and promises to be a great success. The Maharaja of Ajodhya who takes a deep interest in the affair, read a brief address, setting forth the objects aimed at, namely, the desire to give a practical effect to the project calculated to promote the material welfare of the country.

The Commissioner in a business-like speech said that he was extremely glad to find natural leaders of the native community taking an active part in the development of the resources of the country. Mr. Adams emphasised the fact that much money goes out of India, which should be kept in it, and said that nothing but encouragement to local manufactures can prevent this. The Commissioner added that it is a very hopeful sign that the members of such a distinguished body as the Talukdars of Oudh should set an example in this direction.

A considerable number of Native gentlemen were present, with sprinkling of European ladies and gentlemen, including the Deputy Commissioner.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 16.

At a meeting held in the Town Hall to-day, to arrange for the presentation of congratulatory addresses to the Duke of York and Princess May, H. H. the Raja of Durbhungah presided. There was a very sparse attendance owing to some unfortunate hitch in the arrangement of preliminaries, and some sections of the community were not represented. A resolution expressing the satisfaction and pleasure at the views of the approaching marriage was carried unanimously. A general committee was appointed to raise subscriptions for caskets, addresses, and a suitable wedding present. The address expressed respectful loyalty and devotion to the Queen, and the satisfaction of the people of Calcutta at the approaching event, together with their sincerest and most affectionate congratulations. The address to the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York was couched in similar terms.

SIMULTANEOUS CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

There is a movement on foot to hold a public meeting to consider the question of holding simultaneous examinations in England and India for the Civil Service.

A NEW CALCUTTA LOAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 16.

At a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners it was resolved to raise a loan of twenty lakhs at interest not exceeding four and a-half per cent. on account of the water-works and drainage.

A P. AND O. STEAMER AGROUND.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Clyde took ground yesterday whilst coming up the river, and has not yet been floated.

THE GLENGARRY.

The Glengarry is now discharging her cargo at Coconada, after which she will be brought to Calcutta.

THE LORD ROBERTS' MEMORIAL.

The subscriptions to the fund to erect a statue to Lord Roberts now amount to Rs. 65,000, and the committee is now corresponding with eminent English sculptors with a view to placing the Commission for the statue as early as possible.

THE DEATH OF LIEUTENANT MARTIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 16.

News has been received here of the death, in Penang, of Lieutenant Martin, better known as Ballyhooly Junior, from an accident.

A MEDICAL APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

Brigade-Surgeon Colonel A. Stephen had been granted the temporary rank of Surgeon-Colonel, whilst officiating as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals of the Punjab, vice Surgeon-Colonel Cleghorn.

TROOPS ON THE INDUS VALLEY.

A telegram has been received by the Military Department reporting that the troops stationed in the Indus Valley from Jalicha to Chilas being now at the following places:—Chilas, Ges, Jalipa, Leychur, and Jalidra.

TRANSFER OF HEAD-QUARTERS OFFICE ESTABLISHMENTS.

In anticipation of the coming events arrangements are being made for the transfer of the Army head-quarters office establishments to head-quarters of the several Army Corps, and it is said that the Simla War Office may be strengthened by the transfer of establishments from the Military Secretariats of Madras and Bombay.

THE OUTRAGE ON THE MANIPUR BORDER.

The Political Agent of Manipur, who proceeded some time since to enquire into the outrage on the south-east border of Manipur has not yet sent in a report to the Foreign Department.

Police out-posts have been established, and it may be concluded that everything is quiet in the neighbourhood.

HAZARA NEWS.

No authentic confirmation has been received at the Foreign Department concerning the Hazarajat affairs.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Military Department.—Lieutenant G. Morris, has been appointed squadron officer, of the 2nd Lancers Hyderabad Contingent.

Military Accounts Department.—Captain H. Hamilton has been confirmed as Assistant Military Secretary.

The following Officers have been admitted to the Staff Corps:—Lieutenants R. Battye, W. Poole, A. Ainslie, E. Baria, T. K. Nangle, R. Pottinger, 19th Bombay Infantry; and A. Jacob, 2nd Bombay Infantry.

Second Lieutenant R. Ross has been posted to the Madras Presidency.

Leave has been granted to Lieutenant J. Home, for four months; Lieutenant G. Dale, for one year; and Lieutenant H. Dunlop, for one year.

Colonel H. Burlton has been admitted to the Colonel's allowances.

Mr. Maclaggan, C.S., has been appointed to be Captain of the 2nd Punjab Volunteers.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. Mclaren has been appointed to be Brigade-Surgeon-Colonel *vice* Brigade-Surgeon-Colonel Griffith retired.

The following Engineers attached to the State Railways, receive a step:—Messrs. G. Campbell, J. Mills, F. Bagley, A. Morse, Lieutenant W. Kincaid, Messrs. H. Gahan, R. Sivewright, E. Faulkoner, C. Scovell, W. Cole, R. Toozs, J. La Touche, Captain C. Rose, Messrs. G. Thompson, H. Gwyther, W. Hanby, Lieutenant W. McElhinny, Messrs. J. Despeissis, G. Denchars, Lieutenant P. McCauly, Messrs. A. Chew, W. Drew, C. Pratt, J. Adam, Major B. Scott, Messrs. H. Knox, F. Pope, J. Eaglesome, J. Mills, W. Johns.

Mr. B. Blood, Superintending Engineer, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, has been permitted to retire from the Government service.

Mr. F. Cox, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, has been permitted to retire from the Government service.

Honorary Captain W. Marr is posted to Burma.

Lieutenant Colonel F. Joseph, deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railwaws, Calcutta, has been granted six months' leave, on urgent private affairs.

Marine Department—Leave has been granted to Lieutenants R. Devenish, for one year; A. McCulloch, for six months; T. Walker, for three months; Sub-Lieutenant Vines, for two months; and Mr. A. McCulloch, Engineer, for six months.

Home Department—Mr. M. Maccauliffe has been permitted to resign the Civil Service.

Foreign Department—Lieutenant D. Morris, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, has been appointed to be Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, vice Mr. Simpson.

Captain J. Edwards, Inspecting Officer, Central India I. S. Cavalry, has been granted ninety days' leave.

Mr. R. Simpson has been appointed to be Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class; and Mr. F. Prideaux to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class.

Public Works Department.—The undermentioned passsed students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College have been appointed as under:—To the North-West Provinces—Chhota Lal and A. Verrieres; to the Punjab—V. Stainton and P. Rae; to Rajputana and Central India—Charn Chandra Ray.

Finance Department.—Mr. W. Cowley, Assistant Comptroller General, Calcutta, has been granted one month's leave; Mr. A. Newmarch will officiate during his absence.

Mr. W. Williamson, Assistant Comptroller, Hyderabad, has been granted three months' privilege leave.

Mr. A. Sreenivas Row, Superintendent in the office of the Comptroller, has been appointed to act as Supernumerary Chief Superintendent, during Mr. Williamson's absence.

Mr. A. Chuckerbutty has been posted as Assistant Comptroller, India Treasuries.

Home Department.—The services of Lieutenant W. Stone, Commandant Katha Military Police Batallion, have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Revenue Department.—Mr. S. Eardley Wilmot Conservator, North-West Provinces, has been confirmed in the second grade.

Major C. Bingham, Deputy Conservator, first grade, Tenasserim forest circle, has been confirmed in that grade.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 13.

The provincial Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Bombay Sappers and Miners—Lieutenant Paget, Royal Engineers, to be a Company Officer with effect from the 27th May.

3rd Bombay Light Cavalry—Captain Peyton, C. M. G., to be third Squadron Commander provisionally, *sub pro tem*, to fill the existing vacancy.

The Government of India has sanctioned the grant of an extra allowance of ten rupees, per mensem, to British Regiments in India for each officer appointed from the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, or from the Militia, to the unattached list for service in the Indian Staff Corps for the period he may be attached for instruction to such regiment.

The undermentioned Officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani:—Higher Standard—Major Sir Henry Johnson, Bart., 2nd King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, Mhow District; Lieutenant Bannerman, 1st Bombay Lancers; Lieutenant Fisher, attached to the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry; Lieutenant Elderton, attached to the 8th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant Finnis, attached to the 10th Bombay Light Infantry; and Lieutenant Woolridge, attached to the 22nd Bombay Infantry. Lower Standard—Lieutenant Smith, 2nd Battalion Gloster Regiment; and Lieutenant Henderson, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

COLONEL SHERINGHAM'S HOUNDS.

Colonel Sheringham, of Belgaum, has offered to bring his pack hounds to hunt here, during the season.

DEPARTURE OF LADY HUDSON FOR ENGLAND.

Lady Hudson leaves for Europe by the mail on the 7th or 14th proximo, with Miss Hudson and Captain Havelock Hudson.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 15.

The City Line steamer City of Perth arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 16.

The N. L. steamer Salier from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera ... 3¼

The Manchester Market has been firm and prices higher, fair business offering but the advances asked checks it.

2¾ per cent. Consols	99 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	98¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66 1-16
Bar Silver	38½

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £29,400,000, increase £1,900,000; public deposits, £7,400,000, increase £300,000; other deposits, £31,700,000, increase £1,600,000; other securities, £26,200,000, decrease £200,000; notes and gold, £19,600,000, increase £2,200,000. The Bank's reserve is 50 per cent. of the liabilities.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 26.

NATURALISTS tell us how at a certain season there springs up in the heart of the reindeer a madness for a change—an unquenchable thirst for a draught of the ocean. Something like this longing for a new sensation takes possession at times of the dwellers in cities; and makes them champ and fret, and, finally, with one simultaneous movement rush away to seek a restorative, piquant and revivifying as the salt of the northern sea to the palate of the reindeer. The place for Londoners to quench this thirst for the waters of *joie de vivre* is Paris, with its superficial gaiety in healthy contrast to our heavy care-laden sobriety. It is good to mingle with the light-hearted French crowds, to drive in the sunshiny avenues, to lounge in the shade of trees outside the cafès, to saunter on the *boulevards*, and when we are tired of sunshine and shops and chatter, to take refuge in the picture galleries. The rival *salons* are at present the special attraction for foreigners, and quite a cosmopolitan crowd every day throngs the expositions in the Champs Elysèes and the Champ de Mars. But there is little of the jocundity that characterizes Parisian life in the subjects of French pictures. The impression they leave, if not entirely painful, is mostly uncomfortable, and occasionally intensely gruesome. In fact it is our incomprehensible enigma to the practical commonplace English mind, what there is so fascinating to the imagination of a nation overflowing with hilarity, in the contemplation of these ascetic saints and patriarchs, these ghastly death-scenes, these melancholy memories of carnage, famine, and destruction.

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Of great pictures in the sense of triumphs of genius there are none at the Champs Elysèes. There are immense canvases, mural decorations for town halls and churches, but it is among the portraits and small studies that the best work is to be found. Among the thousands of paintings a few stand out clear by reason of their quality—others on account of their dramatic interest. A striking picture by M. Henri Danger is an illustration of the text: "*Et voici son commandement—Que nous aimious les uns les autres, comme il nous l'a commandè.*" The scene is a battlefield on a lonely hill-side—the dead and dying huddled together in ghastly heaps—while the Saviour stands as a mournful spectator in contemplation of the way in which the spirit of His words is fulfilled. In the distance three crosses show dark against the evening sky; in the foreground lie modern implements of torture, also useless and discarded, having fulfilled their end. Another picture full of pathetic interest, except for its almost ludicrous self-conceit is called *Les vaincus d'un jour* and represents a wounded soldier in retreat, after a battle with the ragged French colours passing by a way-side image of the Saviour on the cross and saluting Him as a vanquished brother-in-arms. There is something sublime in the egotism of the comparison. Darwin's theory of the survival of the fittest forms the text of another dramatic scene, painted by M. N. E. Delacroix. It is called *La Lutte pour la Vie*—a boat overfull of shipwrecked wretches fiercely struggling with another for places—the weak succumbing to fate as according to Darwin "Les especes portes detruisent les especes faibles."

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Among the pictures which impress the spectator as gruesome it is curious to recognize Dutch not French imagination. *Les Vices* by Jef. Leempoels is an illustration of the words from L'Histoire de L'Humanite "Vision vision cruelle pourquoi dans mes nuits d'enfance m'as tu si souvent èpouvante?" and shows a sleeping boy surrounded by horrid human shapes typical of the various vices. A crucifixion in the back ground suggests the influence of Christian faith; but the whole conception is so hideous, it makes one feel art is degraded rather than elevated by such examples. *Les derniers du deluge* deserves notice also as being an effort of talent thrown away. The artist, M. F. R. Metdepenningham, apparently also Dutch, imagines the moment when the flood invades the highest points of the earth, and the remnant of humanity who have clung to the hope of life in spite of hunger and misery, are at last succumbing to their inevitable fate. Those who remember the picture in last year's Academy similar in subject—"The Sea shall give up its dead," by Sir Frederick Leighton, will unconsciously compare the dignity of his treatment to that of the Dutch artist. But this is not altogether fair criticism, and the Dutchman may in this case be as correct as the President of the Royal Academy. To die with dignity may not be given to every one—but to rise—just or unjust—is not left to our own disposition—we must perforce, as becomes disembodied spirits, be full of dignity, or we shall be nowhere.

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Among the pictures having a bearing on history, one that is interesting represents Joan of Arc—a little shepherdess in the fields at Domremy. Another entitled *La Petite de Bonchamps*, by Jean Paul Laurens, is a scene in the interior of a tribunal in the time of the Commune. The little daughter of the Vendeean General Bonchamps has been sent by her widowed mother for her papers of pardon, and the Republicans reply to the child's demand that she must sing them a song in payment for the papers. Innocent of political differences the little royalist sings a couplet with the refrain *Vive le roi—a bas la Republique*, but is let off unreproved on account of her childlike simplicity. A legend from the childhood of Pope Sextus Quintius is also interestingly illustrated in a picture of a little swineherd aroused out of his sleep in a stable by a vision of the pontifical honours in store for him. The figure of the little boy and the herd of swine naturalistically painted form a striking contrast to the strange unreality of the revelation. M. Jules Girardet has an attractive study of a skirmish in the streets of Paris at the time of the siege, and M. Paul Grolleron gives a pathetic idea of the horrors of war and the value of *camaraderie* in his picture of *Freres d'armes*, one wounded soldier carrying away another to a place of safety. Among ideal subjects *La nuit qui vient*, a graceful figure enveloped in gauzy grey, and *un imagè* a figure lightly floating on a cloud, show French imagination at its best. *Mirage* a wrecked vessel on a lonely shore, with a glorified repetition in the sky, and *Voix du crepuscule*, a wood through which the spirits of twilight are passing are also charming examples of poetic French fancy.

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Among a number of admirable portraits M. Jules Joseph Lefebvre's likeness of Mdme. la Venve Emile Raspail is the greatest triumph of artistic talent. Of all costumes the least attractive pictorially, the most personally trying, and the most unpaintable is the dress of a French widow. Unmitigated black, dull, heavy, monotonous, it takes genius to make it tolerable. Any one can make a pretty picture like Sargent's Lady Agnew—young, fresh with pink and white and mauve and white frock—the very thought gives inspiration. But a lady no longer young—no longer fresh—care-worn, tear-stained—and above all attired from head to foot in crèpe garments—well, it takes Jules Lefebvre to make a success. How did he do it? By making the most of Madame's personality, her tearful eyes, her matronly dignified figure, her soft pink-tipped fingers, ungloved, and holding her voluminous crepe veil, so that it makes simple sculpturesque folds to break the monotony of her plain black dress. An interesting portrait for its subject Mdme. Severine, of newspaper notoriety, is also interesting for the sake of the artist Mdlle. Beaury Saurel who a few years ago carried off the Prix de Rome from the entire concourse of French art students.

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If we were only to discuss the works of women artists at the Salon of the Champs Elysèes, there is enough of interest to fill a volume. French women seem to have made strides towards success which entitle them to have their claims for equality recognized by the management of the Beaux Arts. A number of the most graceful portraits are the work of women artists, and in the sculpture hall they are also well represented. It is impossible of course to give in the short limit of a letter an account of all that is good, or admirable, or remarkable. The line must be drawn somewhere, and the best plan is to leave it to memory to say where—by this plan not only the most beautiful but the most hideous, the most pleasant and the most painful, the best and the worst obtain recognition. If the work of women has not had its fair share of notice, it is but a sign that they have not yet passed the happy stage of mediocrity and laid themselves open to love or hatred. Amongst the pastellists and water-colourists women have been the most successful. There is something in the delicate work that suits their style. Perhaps there is also something in the fact that in France it is the struggling, not the wealthy, women that take to art, which explains why the women make a poorer show than their brother artists. If so the success they attain is all the more to their credit.

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Amongst the sculpture, there are many beautiful works, but the popular fancy in Paris as in London seems to centre in such homely things as dogs, cats, and babies. The baby above all is apotheosised in sculpture. There are infants in all stages and positions. Sleeping babies, waking babies, howling babies, naughty babies with broken dolls, investigating babies examining snails; in fact the baby—perhaps because of the national failing in population—seems to be more thought of than anything; and minus the lively shrieking molluscus-bodied infant of commerce, the Parisian enjoys the sight of its effigy in marble. Without altogether sharing their raptures over their wee cupidons we cannot but feel it a pity that there is not more encouragement given in England to artists of sculpture portraits, especially of children. In this the French have long led the way. But in other things our Exhibition of the Royal Academy could give points to the Society of Artistes Francais. Our jury draws the line at absolutely indifferent work—our catalogue is concise and intelligible, and though a minor matter perhaps to soulful artists, our R. A. Commissariat manages to give light refreshments of an eatable nature and at a reasonable cost.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, MAY 26.

IF I were a reach man—in moments of weakness most of us feel this absurd desire to be rich—I would attend a certain sale on the 30th of this month and buy a certain house. For fifty years this house, inhabited by a poet, received within its walls everyone who was known in Literature. Lord Byron came here, Shelly, S. T. C., Sir Walter Scott, Campbell, Leigh Hunt, Moore, Sydney Smith—everyone. The house is that formerly occupied by Rogers the poet—No. 22, St. James's place. I would buy that house, and stick up busts in every room of the men and women who have sat down in it. Then I would furnish it after the manner of the years 1800—1820. This done, I would give it, rent free, and with an endowment for repairs and maintenance, to the Authors' Society, to be converted into an Authors' House; a place where they could find the Secretary, bring him their agreements for examination, get advice, and perhaps refreshment, and have quiet rooms for work. We would have a grand opening day, on which not a single official person should be invited, and we would do honour to the illustrious dead in a big banquet held simultaneously—to preserve copyright—in every room of the house. The poets should feast in the garrets, where the ancient traditions of their art would make them feel at home; the dramatists should have the first floor; the novelists the second floor, in order to be near their friends, the poets; the historians and the essayists should have the ground floor; the critics—well, you know somebody would have to go into the cellars. If any man practised in more than one branch he should take a bottle of champagne and a chicken by himself on the stairs.

There was a case of cock-fighting brought before the magistrates of Newcastle one day last month. I only heard of it yesterday, which is the reason why I only notice it to-day. Some people have been under the impression that this noble sport had died out long ago. Not so. Cock-fighting has never died out; it is always practised, but under the rose. I was told, for instance, some years ago, that if I wanted to see a cock-fight in London I could be taken to one. My informant had the *entree* by a password, and the sport, he told me, was carried on constantly in a certain house, which I refrain from naming, by secret followers and lovers of the pastime. Perhaps it has since been discontinued in that house, but I doubt. In any case, it will have been transferred to another. Another noble sport, that of prize-fighting, has been revived of late, and seems likely to flourish; if it should lead to our lads learning to box, we ought to rejoice, for all the athletics in the world will never replace the old readiness to fight or the delight of battle. Dog-fighting also still continues; I remember, some years ago walking on the sands along a certain line of coast on a Sunday morning and passing half-a-dozen rings where they were conducting dog-fights with the liveliest animation and the strongest language. Baiting in all its branches I believe to be quite dead; yet thirty years ago badger-baiting could be, and was, secretly enjoyed by badger and dog and on-looker in a certain back garden of a certain University town. A good tough badger afforded very fine sport, I believe. Bear-baiting in a mild form I have seen in the South of France; and bull-fighting, also in a mild form, in the amphitheatre of Arles. Some enterprising showman once tried to introduce that kind of bull-fight in London; I think it was about the year 1872. I went to see it. They drove out the bull into the arena, and then made him cross by firing wooden arrows at him. The animal pawed the ground, looked about him, bellowed, and ran at the brave *matadors*. Upon this their braveries ran away. The play-bill, I remember, apologised, very oddly, for the small size of the bull, on the ground of the mildness of the preceding winter. The only old form of sport which is really dead is the ancient Good Friday pastime of throwing at cocks. Nothing else is dead—only, for a time, in eclipse. We need not despair of seeing the Gladiators come back again.

One box, two feet long, eighteen inches broad, and as many high. It contains the whole of the possessions, apart from the scanty wardrobe, of a dead man. He died aged seventy-five years; and this is all that he has left behind him. Neither money in bank nor investments, nor land, nor books, nor anything at all except this little box. It belonged, until the other day, to a certain French artist. He lived; he painted; he taught drawing and painting; he starved; he found a benefactor; he died; he is already forgotten. That is the whole of his history. This poor man came to London in the year 1848, resolved to achieve fame and wealth by his paintings; here is the passport obtained from the French Republic of that year in his name; he was joined shortly after, on the death of his father—"juge de paix suppleant"—by his mother, his two sisters, and one of his brothers; another brother remained in Paris, where he died in 1874, an *employe*. They had no money, and they all worked; the two sisters taught French; the brother practised sculpture, and for a time did pretty well; but he died, and then the burden of the family fell upon the eldest son. He went to a country town and taught drawing; they lived on, somehow. The mother died; the sisters died; the poor old painter was left at last quite alone; he had no friends. When he grew feeble help was found for him, and at last he died, and is now buried in Highgate churchyard. He was a courtly, fine-mannered man; he wrote the most charming letters; but, professionally, he was a failure. The box contains the passport above named; certain papers of birth and burial; the papers connected with a law suit, apparently unsuccessful; the prospectus of a little book on French idioms, written by his mother; extracts of notices of his pictures from one or two papers; a bag containing £20 worth of pawnbrokers' tickets—for the poor man had to pawn everything; and about fifty pictures. They are all tiny pictures, all painted on slips of wood, about four and-a-half inches long by three inches wide; nearly all landscapes and nearly all charming. No one knows who his heirs or representatives may be; but, in any case, the friends who helped him through his last years have a fair claim upon the property, such as it is. The pictures, though they are so pretty and so dainty, have little or no commercial value. A sad story, but it happens every day—a story of the garrets. The old artist—always an artist, always happy in his work; the two old ladies trying to get pupils; the memory of the unfortunate sculptor cut off just as he was about to make a great name; just able to keep themselves alive; gentlefolk, well bred and courtly, always in their bitterest need; and nothing at all left of the long life of effort and failure but this little collection of tiny pictures that no one will buy, and this little box of useless papers. As for the passport of the short-lived French Republic, that has been given to me, and goes into the Domestic Museum.

Here is a story of the supernatural. It happened more than a hundred years ago, so that you may hope that it is not true. Yet in those days the invention of news was not yet known, and the paper which contains this story was a sober and honest journal. One of the patients in a mad-house—a parish mad-house; I think that of Launceston—escaped. That was no new thing; they all wanted to escape. As the woman, although very mad indeed, was quite harmless, they went about their search in a leisurely fashion. At last they found her, drowned in a shallow ditch, and carried her back to the mad-house. On preparing the unhappy woman for the grave, they found in her corset—then called her stays—something that rustled. They cut the thing open, and discovered a small parcel, rolled up tight in some waterproof stuff—whatever was then invented. The parcel was a document written on parchment. It was written very small, and misspelt, but this was how it ran: "The man came along after dark; he stopped at our door, and said he was a stranger, and would my Aunt take him in for the night? He seemed a sailor, and said he was respectable, and showed money. 'Elizabeth,' said Aunt, 'he can have your room, and you shall sleep with me.' There were two bedrooms in the cottage, up a ladder, both garrets. During the evening he sent me out for drink, and he had a lot, and was drunk; but he got up the ladder safe, and so to bed. In the night I heard Aunt get out of bed. There was a moon shining in the skylight window. She took something and went into the man's room. Then I was frightened, and sat up in bed; and I heard a sound as of a blow, and nothing more. Presently Aunt came back, and in the moon-light she saw me sitting up in bed. 'Get up,' she said; 'go downstairs and get, if you can, a light.' So I did, and brought the rushlight up the ladder. Aunt had the Bible in her hand. 'Swear,' she said, 'that you will never tell anyone what has been done.' So I swore, trembling, and wished I might go suddenly mad if I told. 'Then,' says she, 'I've killed the lodger. His pockets were full of guineas, and I'm a made woman. But you must help me.' So she made me help to drag the body down into the room below and out in the garden, where we dug a hole under the cabbages and laid it as deep as we could. Then we covered all up and went back to the house, and waited till daybreak. As soon as it was light we washed up the place, and nobody ever found out. One night, when I was a woman grown, the dead man came to my bedside and said: 'Tell the story;' and I said: 'I cannot, because I swore.' He said: 'If you tell, you have sworn to go mad; if you do not tell, I will haunt you till you do go mad.' So as I am bound to go mad either way, I have written the story down and sewn it up. When I am dead somebody will find it, and will dig up the poor man and bury him in a churchyard. The house is situated. . . ."

Thus the narrative. And they dug up the garden in the place indicated, and found the dead body in what had been sailor's clothes.

It is rather late in the day, but before the month closes I should like to recommend anybody to read a very remarkable paper in the *New Review* on "The Future of English Letters." It is written by Mr. Colles; one who has as good a chance as any living man of taking a view of the whole field of English letters. What it comes to may be thus summed up. The number of readers is yearly increasing with amazing swiftness; where twenty years ago they were reckoned by hundreds of thousands, they are now millions. Most of them are readers merely for amusement; but the amusement in a large percentage changes into a love, a thirst for knowledge, and the immediate future will show such a demand for books as the world has never before seen. If I were a publisher I should aim at gaining the attention of this multitude. In educational books the demand is already becoming phenomenal. Every science, art, history, has its demand; fiction, to reach their hearts, must be dramatic; but to judge by what they read in the libraries, it must be good. Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, and Marryat are good, I believe. What they will not read are books of so-called criticism, of which we have now so many; books of verses, good or bad, which are now multiplying; books of "analytical" fiction, papers on æsthetics, and so forth. That such books are not read is the reason why so many journals are always having papers on the Decay of this and that, and of the depraved condition of the British reader. Believe it not, my friends; the British reader is a very healthy reader. If you doubt the assertion, read in the *Author* for next month a paper by Mr. Thomas Greenwood—the chief authority on Public Libraries—on the books which the people read.

The case of "Macdonald *v. The National Review*," decided last week, is one which should do great good. Whatever may be the opinion as to the judge's ruling, attention has been called to the present most unsatisfactory position of the contributor to a monthly magazine. According to the defendants, an article, though it may be set up in type—an expensive luxury, which none but the richer papers, and those which are their own printers, can afford—is not thereby accepted. But *the author was not informed of this*. Had he been so informed, it would have been open to him to withdraw his paper and to place it elsewhere. The grievance, in fact, was that by this delay, ending in an absolute refusal to publish—(1) the author—who had not been told of the editor's hesitations—lost his chance altogether; (2) that having received the proof he had every reason to believe—nothing being said to the contrary—that it was going to appear in due course; and (3) that he lost his MS., and, therefore, it would have been necessary for him to write it all out over again. In other words, common politeness seems to require that a contributor should be warned of the fact, if the setting up of an article does not imply its publication. One would not tie the hands of an editor in any way; everybody knows that there must be papers necessarily deferred until it is too late to use them. Surely it is possible, if only by means of a printed slip over the proof, to inform the contributor of the doubt. Then such a case as this could never arise. The editor would be within his right in deciding not to publish; the author, having been warned and having taken his chance openly, would have no call for complaint. On both sides appeared a strange desire to mix up the practice of monthly magazines with that of weeklies and dailies. I know, for myself, some of the latter, which send a proof to the contributor, meaning, which he understands, that the paper will appear if circumstances are favourable. But I do not know, in my long experience of writing for monthly magazines, any single instance in which my paper, once printed, did not eventually appear. I have been rejected; I have sometimes been kept waiting; but I have never been set up and then refused. At the same time I am no lawyer, and I have nothing to do with the case except as an on-looker. And if the case leads to a clear understanding, explicitly conveyed to the author, of the editor's intentions and uncertainties, it should lead to great good.

THE DECCAN SIRDARS AND THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Honorary Secretaries of the Sirdars' Association, Poona, have addressed the following memorandum to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay:—

Office of the Sirdars' Association, Poona, 14th June, 1893.

Sir,—The Managing Committee of the Sirdars' Association have desired us to submit for the favourable consideration of his Excellency the Governor in Council the following representation upon the result of the recent election by the Sirdars of the Deccan to a seat in the Legislative Council. The Association understands that the Agent for Sirdars has reported to Government that Sirdar Ganpatrao Damodar Panse secured 44 votes and the other 3 candidates, the Chief of Ichalkaranji and the two Kurundwad Chiefs secured 35, 12, and 5 votes respectively. For the reasons stated below, the Association begs to submit that the nomination of Mr. Panse on the strength of these votes would be improper, if not illegal, and the Association accordingly prays that H. E. the Governor in Council will be pleased not to accept these results as a reason for nominating Mr. Panse to a seat in the Council.

The Committee solicit the attention of his Excellency the Governor to clause 2 of Section 4 of the Indian Councils Act Amendment Act and to Rule 9 clause (*a*) of the rules framed and published by the Government of India with the approval of the Secretary of State. The rule of the Government of India expressly provides that the seats thrown open for the recommendation of public bodies shall be 'held by non-official persons.' Clause 2 of Section 4 of the Indian Councils Act Amendment Act lays down the circumstances under which a vacancy in the Council might occur, and we are directed by the Committee to respectfully draw his Excellency the Governor's attention to the words 'acceptance of office.' The provisions of the Act and the rules herein referred to leave no doubt that the seats thrown open for recommendation by the public bodies cannot be held by official persons.

A careful consideration of the constitution clauses of the Acts will show that out of the full number of 20 additional seats a portion of seats, not more than 9, is reserved for officials only, another portion (8 seats) is reserved for recommended non-official persons only, and a complement of three or four seats is to be filled up indifferently by officials or non-officials, provided the number of additional seats filled by officials does not exceed 9 and the number of non-official seats is less than half the total number of additional seats. As Mr. Ganpatrao Panse is a Government official he is not eligible to fill a seat among the 8 recommendation seats allowed for the non-official persons only, and his nomination under these circumstances will be against both the spirit and the letter of the law.

The Committee is aware of the fact that an impression prevails in certain quarters that since the Secretary of State did not permit the Government of India to declare officials ineligible for election, there can be no bar to Government servants competing at elections. This impression, the Committee believe, is wrong. A careful consideration of the whole correspondence will make the point under reference very clear. The Secretary of State evidently did not like to place any restriction upon the discretion either of the people or of the Local Governments. But at the same time very clearly pointed out that the entire responsibility of the nominations rested with the Governments in India. Acting upon these suggestive instructions the Government of India framed their rules, rule 9, clause 2 of which throws the recommendation seats open to non-officials only. These rules were approved by the Secretary of State. This point is very clearly stated in the speech which his Excellency the Viceroy made in the Supreme Legislative Council on the 16th of March, 1893. The Viceroy said "it may perhaps interest my hearers if as an illustration of the manner in which the new rules will operate I mention the leading features in the Bengal scheme. We have provided that out of the twenty councillors who may be nominated under the Act, no more than ten shall be officials. Under the Act at least one-third of the additional members *must be non-officials*. This would give the Bengal Council seven non-official members. Under the rules there will be ten and of these seven will be nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor on the recommendation of the public bodies mentioned in the scheme." *Mutatis mutandis* the same illustration may be made applicable to Bombay, and the Committee of the Association respectfully beg leave to point out that the eight recommendatory seats come to be reserved for non-official gentlemen securing a majority of votes of their constituencies.

The Committee beg leave to point out that with this very clear and authoritative interpretation of the rules there remains no room whatever for the impression here referred to. The Committee understands that the Government of Madras is pleased to interpret the rule in this sense and has given assurance to the public that the recommendation of officials will not be accepted by Government.

The Committee of the Association beg leave to point out that the Government of Sir James Fergusson was pleased to meet a similar difficulty in the manner suggested above. When a similar difficulty presented itself in connection with the urban and rural Boards Acts the power of control over officials subordinate to Government was exercised by the Government of Bombay. The point then was whether Collectors should not be disqualified from holding the office of Presidents of Local Boards. The Honourable Mr. Peile, the member in charge of the Bills, suggested the undesirability of such a declaration of ineligibility and promised on behalf of Government that the difficulty would be removed by an executive order. The provision in the rules that the recommendatory seats should be filled by non-officials must be interpreted in the same liberal spirit and so interpreted the nomination of an official to a recommendation seat must be disallowed. The Association accordingly pray that his Excellency the Governor will be pleased to exercise his power of control and refuse to accept the result of the recent elections. The Committee of the Association have further desired us to point out that there is another very strong objection to accepting the recommendation of the Agent for Sirdars. Mr. Panse who heads the list of candidates secured 44 votes only. The rules of procedure laid down by Government require that the candidate who secures a majority of votes given at the election will be recommended for nomination. Mr. Panse did not secure majority of votes among those who voted, as the number of the votes polled by him is not a majority, that is, is less than one of the full number of 93 Sirdars. The votes were moreover not taken by ballot as was directed by Government.

In conclusion, we are directed to respectfully point out to Government for their consideration that the two points herein raised are points of principle and an authoritative decision on them is very necessary. The Association, we beg leave to assure, is perfectly indifferent to individual interests, and therefore begs leave to say that if Government finds it inconvenient from an administrative point of view to set aside the recent elections on either or both points herein raised, an authoritative decision be given so that it may serve for further guidance.

WAI AND ITS TEMPLES.

EVERYONE who goes to Mahableshwar should pay a visit to Wai. In the first place this old Indian town forms a convenient halting place, just half-way between Wathar and Mahableshwar, and contains a well-appointed Travellers' Bungalow. Secondly, it is well worth inspecting as a survival of earlier India not much affected by Western civilisation. It is twenty miles from the Southern Mahratta Railway, which appears to prefer rural solitudes, and chooses to give a wide berth to such large towns as Sattara and Wai. Perhaps the people of Wai don't want a railway. At any rate, a native of the place, who ought to know, informed me that they have no ambition to be connected with the outer world by a telegraph. Thus the traveller who enters Wai, is suddenly transported into the Western India of two or three centuries ago, for which the Marathas and Moguls contended with ever-changing fortune till a stronger power overcame both. Wai, however, has greater attractions for the visitor than those which arise from its being behind the age. The town lies in a most picturesque situation, and its natural beauty is enhanced by temple spires, rising here and there above the bamboo, mango, pipul, and palm trees, by which it is surrounded. I had the great advantage of being shown over Wai by residents, whose local knowledge enabled me to see as much as could possibly be seen in the short space of time at my disposal. Another advantage that I enjoyed was that I saw the town at the hour of sunset, when it looks its loveliest.

My kind guides first took me over the bund wall, which crosses the river Krishna just below the Travellers' Bungalow. The turbid current, reddish-yellow in colour from the earth commingled with it, was running through openings in the dam, which can be closed when necessary. The water rushing just under our feet was so confusing to mind and eye that one of us nearly made a false step, which would have led to an unintentional bath in the sacred river. Pausing for a moment on the wall in mid-stream, we enjoyed the view up and down the river. Just below us was the only visible token of Western civilization, in the shape of the modern bridge, over which all the tongas, phaetons, and bullock-carts pass on the way to and from Mahableshwar. Through its arches we could see the ruins of the piers that had once supported the Peishwa's bridge. Above the two bridges the lowering Eastern sky threatened a heavy thunderstorm. Far different was the scene presented to our eyes as we looked upstream towards the west, where the sun was sinking among lighter clouds, which it illumined with all the colours of the rainbow, while on the earth we saw the temple spires intermingled with the bright green foliage of palms and other trees, and in the background a long ridge of mountains, the rocky summits of which looked more like walled castles than natural hill-tops.

The first temple that we visited on the other side of the river was that of Gunpatti. The owner thereof sat waiting for his worshippers in the form of a huge image of basalt. He would have looked more impressive, if the dark hue of the stone had not been concealed by a thick coating of red paint. But black is the colour of demons, not of gods, so fashion required that the image of his godship should be painted red. The most striking architectural feature of this temple is the lofty conical spire, the weighty mass of which is in keeping with the great stone image in the shrine below. The roof of the porch in this, as in some of the neighbouring temples, consists of square stones with no visible support but the mortar by which they are joined together. As the roof is quite flat, "like a pavement reversed," to use Lady Falkland's apt illustration, the stones might naturally be expected to fall by their own weight, but until some such catastrophe happens, the architectural secret of the means by which they are supported will probably remain a mystery.

From the temple of Gunpatti we stepped into the quadrangle of the neighbouring temple of Mahadeo. The first object that met our eyes was a great Nundi of black basalt, which had fortunately been left uncontaminated by red paint. This huge stone bull is evidently a great favourite with Gunga, and Kasi, and Saraswati, for I saw them affectionately patting it and laying their dusky cheeks against the darker face of the black image. It is indeed a work of art of which any sculptor might have been proud. The massive form of the animal reposes in statuesque tranquillity, and its neck is ornamented with necklaces of flowers and bells finely sculptured. In front of the Nundi is the shrine of the god whose image is dimly visible by the light of what seem in the distance to be great blue and golden stars. Behind the image is a porch supported by sixteen pillars, high on the top of which a small space enclosed by a low wall affords a splendid view over the town and the surrounding scenery. After descending from this point of vantage we proceeded through the courtyard to the steps leading to the surrounding high wall. On the way we noticed a window ornamented with open work representing two serpents. At least there were two serpent heads, but, though we tried our best to trace the labyrinthine windings from the heads downwards, we failed to find the tails, and were fain to conjecture that it was all one big two-headed tail-less serpent.

After walking round the top of the wall of this temple, and admiring the elegant spire ornamented with a great variety of different figures, we drove eastward through the crowded bazaar, where everybody seemed to be actively engaged in the work of shopping. We then found ourselves before the temple of Mahaluxmee, the goddess of riches, who, judging from the number of worshippers thronging to her shrine, must be the most popular of the heavenly powers enshrined in Wai. The wall of the temple compound was high and solid, and we went in through a large rectangular portal, like those which lead to the Egyptian shrines of Isis and Osiris. The image within seemed to be gorgeously ornamented, but we were prevented from seeing it distinctly owing to the crowds that were pressing in through the doors. There too we were able to mount up on the wall of the enclosure and get a good view of the beautiful spire which cannot be well seen from the ground. The last temple we visited was that of Vishnu, which is surrounded by a compound planted with beautiful trees. From an outside point of view it did not impress us as much as the other temples, and it was now too late to see much of the inside. However we had by judicious guidance gained in a short time a good idea of the architectural beauties of the sacred city. There are nearly twenty temples of Wai, of which we had seen the four most beautiful. It seemed to us at first almost a pity that the skill and labour of the Maratha architects should have been dissipated on so many buildings instead of being concentrated on the construction of one great temple, which might have rivalled the great Gothic cathedrals of Europe. But perhaps, after all, it is best as it is; for the charm of variety exhibited by the different temples may compensate for the want of the grandeur of architecture on a larger scale.

As we drove back to the Travellers' Bungalow across the modern bridge, we observed again much the same contrast between the view upstream and the view downstream that had struck us an hour before, when we stood on the bund wall. The sun was now setting below the horizon, and his rays, reflected from the waters of the Krishna above the bridge we were crossing, made the surface of the river gleam with the brilliancy of burnished metal. Below us, towards the east, the sky was black with thunder clouds, on which every now and then the lightning scribbled lines of fire. In the intervals between the flashes, there was just light enough to see the real colour of the muddy water flowing down towards the ruins of the Peishwa's bridge. What the exact colour was, whether red or purple, or lake, it would be hard to say. Certainly, it was so extraordinary that, if any painter ventured to reproduce it exactly on his canvass, he would be condemned as false to nature. As we returned to the Travellers' Bungalow, the darkness drew on apace. The setting sun and the extension of the thunder clouds united together in quickly withdrawing the landscape from our eyes, until we could see nothing more of the beauties of Wai than what was momentarily revealed by the flashes of the lightning.

MONTE CASTRA.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, JUNE 15.

10 p.m.	80·9

FRIDAY, JUNE 16.

6 a.m.	77·5
10 a.m.	80·1
2 p.m.	80·3
4 p.m.	80·1

THE stocks have not wholly disappeared from English country towns and villages, as correspondents of "Notes and Queries" are fond of reminding us; but is there any spot in the United Kingdom where Mr. Bumble still dares to confine the limbs of the unruly in these penitential receptacles? A writer in "The Pall Mall Magazine" has discovered that at Southwold it is not very long since it was the practice to increase the moral effect of the sentence by carrying it out on Sundays, during the time of Divine service. The present verger of the church remembers a man having to appear on four consecutive Sundays. At that time morning and evening service alternated. So on two occasions the man was put into the stocks from 10 a. m. to 12 midday, and on the other two from 2-30 to 4 p. m. The form of punishment also was varied. On one day the man's hands only were incarcerated; on the other his legs only. More than this, the writer has lately had "the pleasure" of meeting a man who was put in the stocks. He was sentenced to eight hours' punishment. He is proud to relate that he succeeded in liberating his arms and then his legs, and that he immediately adjourned to "The Bear," an extinct hostelry, where he passed his time in smoking and drinking a pot or two of stout. In the evening he walked back to the stocks, and arrived there just in time to meet the jailor who had come to liberate him, but who, on seeing him already free, was at first rather inclined to recapture him. However, he refrained, and the culprit, according to his own account, spent the night in his favourite pursuit of catching hares.

THE CURRENCY CRISIS IN THE STATES.

MR. MORETON FREWEN ON THE SITUATION.

IN the new number of the *Fortnightly Review* is a paper by Mr. Moreton Frewen on the issues that lie before the autumn Session of Congress that President Cleveland has decided to summon for the special purpose of dealing with the monetary situation. Mr. Frewen begins by pointing out that the financial collapse in Australia is only a fresh instance of the working of that cosmic fall in prices which has been brought about by the forced separation of the precious metals, a fall which has halved the value of colonial produce and doubled the already heavy burden of the colonial foreign debt.

The debts of Australia may have been recklessly contracted, just as was the case in Argentina; with that I have nothing to do; but whereas fifteen years since one bale of exported wool sufficed to pay its proportion of the colonial debt in London, to-day two bales must be exported. Australia may have been "overbanked," just as England certainly is; but with steady or with advancing prices no such fatality as the recent bank panic could have occurred—a fatality which, after overwhelming the banks, threatens to culminate in serious if not permanent colonial deficits. Here is a group of colonies, of surpassing natural resources, peopled by the very pick of the Anglo-Saxon race, and enjoying a "sound," that is a gold currency. Had the Brussels Conference last November resulted in making silver legal-tender, I believe it is the opinion of every careful student of currency conditions, that prices now everywhere collapsing would already have rallied, and no such catastrophe as the present would have occured.

As to the situation in the States, Mr. Frewen continues:—

That nation is finally at the parting of the ways. Should it grasp the nettle, its mints, open to both metals, would rehabilitate silver all the world over; on the other hand, an abrupt suspension of all purchases would precipitate that panic which seems to be impending everywhere over the world of finance. It is generally recognised in the United States that unless either the Chicago Exhibition or some phenomenal harvest condition should control the exchanges during the coming summer, and this to a degree at present unforeseen, President Cleveland will proceed to call Congress together for a special autumn session, when the Executive will strain every nerve to suspend all silver purchases. The policy of suspension is intelligible and if it should be accomplished the rupee will probably fall below a shilling, while the silver in the legal-tender five franc-piece of the Latin Union nations would be worth 2½ francs. In other words there would be a premium of 50 per cent upon the fraudulent coinage of silver in France. Strong arguments these both to England and the Latin Union; but it may well be doubted, after Mr. Gladstone's recent speech in Parliament, whether a rupee at a shilling, or even sixpence, would bring Her Majesty's present advisers to their senses. President Cleveland, however is justified in believing that a panic such as this would educate Mr. Gladstone, and that the Brussels Conference would then reassemble in December in the mood to arrive at a lasting monetary peace.

One thing at least is now clear: the Act af 1890, which will be for ever associated with the name of that distinguished financier, Senator Sherman, of Ohio, is doing the work predicted by its opponents, and is expelling gold with a celerity and thoroughness few of us expected. The purchases of silver under the Bland Act of 1878, were issued in the form either af legal-tender silvers dollars or of notes which were not legal tender. These silver purchases than could only displace gold by first inflating the currency by raising the entire level of prices in America, and, in this way increasing her imports till gold flowed away; but it is far otherwise with the present purchase of 4½ million ounces of silver monthly under the conditions of the Sherman Act—this mass of silver is added to the volume of legal-tender money in the United States, not in the form of silver certificates, but as legal-tender bank-notes, which notes the Treasury, albeit quite gratuitously, insists on paying on demand, not in coin, but in gold. The Sherman Act is accordingly being manipulated in the most open manner by Wall Street speculators, who, having collected these notes, are able to raid the Treasury gold reserves whenever their "short interest" is large enough to justify a "slump" in stocks generally. Terribly exposed as is the gold reserve of the Bank of England, in this case, at least, by raising bank rates the "old lady of Threadneedle Street" can profitably transfer the entire peril and the entire loss from herself to her customers; but the United States Treasury has no such remedy, and the Sherman Act may fairly be described as an Act for the better security of the Wall Street "bears," who since its passage, have made enormous profits notwithstanding the prevalence of good times in the United States! Ten million dollars of legal tenders, collected by private operators during a few days are, a demand draft on the Treasury for ten millions of gold; the mere announcement that this gold is about to be shipped is sufficient to create a money panic and those vast profits which a panic so safely secures. It is little wonder then that President Cleveland should be on the warpath to repeal Sherman's latest masterpiece! The Sherman Act has been from its inception little short of a legislative scandal, and it was only accepted, and with great reluctance, by the silver men in 1890, because they recognised that by expelling gold, the Act might pave the way to the early free coinage of silver and the blessings that would follow from an expansive silver currency. This then, is the burning question confronting the Fifty-fourth Congress at Washington. The entire American nation is anxious for a bimetallic currency; but while the Executive, supported chiefly by the States of New York and New England, expects to secure this by an international agreement over wide area, yet a large majority of the nation is convinced that the way to secure universal bimetallism is to open to free coinage, and at once, the mints of the great Republic of the West.

Mr. Frewen then asks his readers to consider the forces behind the silver moment in the States, which he shows are not a mere mine owner's ring, as it is the fashion of English city circles, desirous of shutting their eyes to the truth, to believe. He also shows in detail, and a most interesting story it is, the history of the trick by which the Congress and President Grant were duped into voting the demonetisation of silver in the full belief that the Bill, which carried this effect hidden up in a single line of a subordinate clause, was merely a measure dealing with the reform of the mintage. Coming back to the present crisis the article discusses the prospects and probabilities of the situation as follows:—

For the coming six months the commercial world must be dominated by the silver campaign in the United States; out of that struggle is likely to come either the suspension of all silver purchases, with an acute crisis everywhere, and then, educated by that disaster, the dawn of intelligence here, and a monetary union of some kind; or, on the other hand, the United States single-handed will open her mints to silver; in this case also a Wall Street panic will be arranged so that timid and ignorant investors may be once more plundered; but beyond these alternative conditions of disturbance and disaster, the world is now emerging from the most remarkable economic crisis since the discovery of the great silver-mines of Potosi in the sixteenth century. Public opinion all over the world is in revolt against a cosmopolitan "government of the banks by the banks for the bankers," and the grand jury which is now empannelled to pronounce on the "crime of 1873" is a jury of all the nations. Should President Cleveland, as is most likely, fail in his intention to repeal the Sherman Act, and should both Chambers proceed to pass a Free Coinage Bill, will the President veto such a Bill? Here is an issue which has been perpetually before the nation for ten years past. The nation has been assured by one set of disputants that only open mints to either metal can maintain an equilibrium between the two and has been assured by the other side in the controversy that open mints will result in a silver currency; such being the admitted alternatives, under what possible pretext can a majority vote be set aside by the President? If seventy millions of educated people prefer unanimously either bimetallism or a silver currency, to the present *etalon boiteux*, why should the President intervene, at the instance of some *arbitrage* houses who play in Wall Street upon the foreign exchanges?

But is not the United States entirely able to act as the world's money-changer? What has been the lesson of history? For seventy years France exchange gold for silver at a worse ratio than the American ratio, and this too in spite of quite unprecedented fluctuation in the comparative production of the two metals from the mines. What France did until 1875, that the United States is to-day far better equipped to do. What would be the position were the mints of the United States open to silver? Silver would at once be coined for the bearer into legal-tender money, and the proceeds lodged in the nearest bank. Did this depositer require gold, his purchase in New York of any one of a hundred securities listed on the London market would give him the means of drawing gold from the Bank of England. What was it that France formerly did? If so much silver was unloaded on the French mint that silver tended to become redundant in the French currency, that silver was carried forward to India or China by British merchants to be exchanged in Asiatic ports for a hundred millions sterling of exports which were on their way to England to be paid for in gold. Silver then, to any amount, could be exchanged for gold bills on London, and every 15½ ounces coined was in effect a demand draft on the Bank of England for an ounce of gold. Thus a steady exchange value, closely corresponding to the mint ratio, was maintained between the two metals. But to-day there is in all the world of commerce not a money changer left to give gold for silver. The weight of evidence, then, would seem to show that America can settle the silver difficulty single handed. People who are concerned to invent dangers point to the probability of French coined silver being melted and sold at a loss for American gold—of rupees to be exported from India to New York; but such prediction will not be taken very seriously by those who have studied the present currency conditions of the world. Let us, however, for the sake of argument, assume that the American currency does become a depreciating silver currency, and that, to lesser degree, the silver dollar depreciates in terms of gold, just as the rupee does; the effect of this depreciation, just as in the case of India, would check United States imports and would stimulate exports. This depreciation of the currency would act, in short, just as a tariff does in reducing imports, but unlike the tariff, would not diminish the exporting capacity of the country. I can imagine no result so satisfactory as this, both to Protectionists and Free Traders in the United States. The gap between gold and silver—a very small gap, if any, when once that mighty nation had opened its mints—would embarrass England's exports to America just as they are embarrassed by the "cheap rupee;" would stimulate all exports to gold standard nations; and would enable the United States to secure an increasing amount of trade, via her Pacific ports, with the silver-using myriads in Asia. A better object lesson than this, both for Wall Street and Lombard Street, it would be difficult to imagine.

COLONEL FITZGERALD, C.B.

In the first of a series of articles, entitled "Men in Sussex," the *Southdown Chronicle* publishes the following sketch of Colonel FitzGerald, C.B., of the Hyderabad Contingent :—

Charles John Oswald FitzGerald, of 'Dunmore,' Eastbourne, was born in 1840. On his father's side the family has for over two hundred years been connected with the British Army, and the record has been worthily carried on to the present time. His father died a Lieutenant-General of the Madras Infantry in 1871, and his brother is a Colonel on the Bengal retired list.

After completing his education at the Edinburgh Academy, and at a private school, young FitzGerald was appointed an Ensign in the Madras Army in March 1857, which will be remembered as a critical period of Indian history. Six weeks later he was gazetted to his father's old Regiment, the 42nd Madras Native Infantry, at Secunderabad, and served with it in Burmah for eighteen months. He was also employed on field service in the Raichore Doab under Brigadier-General Sir John Hill.

Lieutenant FitzGerald was appointed in 1860 to the Central India Horse in Bengal, commanded by Colonel James Travers, V.C., and, as Adjutant of the 3rd Regiment, served in the operations in pursuit of the rebels of Central India during the same year. In 1861 he was transferred to the 1st Regiment of Central India Horse, and early in his career had opportunities on active service in the field of acquiring an insight into the duties of an Indian Cavalry officer. He was also fortunate in being brought into contact with one of the most able commanding officers in India, and that he did well under him is evident from Colonel Travers' remarks to the Agent to the Governor-General of Central India: "FitzGerald is turning out a promising officer; I have never had the slightest fault to find with him; he is an honourable, high-minded young fellow with plenty of pluck, and rides well."

In 1842 he acted for a short time as Adjutant to the 2nd Central India Horse, the duties of which he performed in such a manner as to earn an unusually high testimonial from his Commanding Officer. Colonel Martin writes of him as "first rate leader of native cavalry, *viz.*, strong in frame, intelligent, a good linguist, good rider, considerate, taking a great interest in and having a good knowledge of his profession, and of bold and active habits. It would be difficult to find, I thought, an officer better fitted to rise to the command of a native cavalry regiment, and all I have heard of him fulfils the promise of his early career." Considering that he was then under twenty-two this was great praise, and it is not surprising that he was shortly afterwards appointed to the Adjutancy of the 3rd Regiment of Cavalry of the Hyderabad Contingent, the regiment, with which in after years his name became so honourably associated.

For six years India experienced a time of comparative peace, during which young FitzGerald applied himself to the task of increasing the efficiency of his Regiment, the result being that during its stay at Mounabad and Bolarum (1862-8) it acquired a high reputation for drill, discipline, and steadiness on parade. During this period the 3rd Hyderabad contingent Cavalry was under the command of Colonel G. Nightingale, to whom the subaltern's uncommon abilities were well known, and when he was striving for promotion to Second in Command in 1868, strongly supported him in these words: "I have been extremely satisfied with the manner in which you have performed your duties as my Adjutant. I have always found you well acquainted with your duties and at all times ready to do anything to promote the efficiency of the Regiment; in fact, I ascribe the steadiness of the Regiment on parade in a great measure to the pains you have taken in instructing the recruits and others who were unacquainted with their duties." Eighteen months later in a letter, to the young Adjutant's father, Colonel Nightingale speaks of him as the "best Adjutant in the Contingent," and as he had commanded three of the four Cavalry Regiments in it, he was well qualified to judge. A few months later young FitzGerald was selected as Second in Command of the 3rd Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry,—good fortune, entirely due to his own merits. At that time he was the only officer in the whole Contingent holding the appointment of second in command as a Lieutenant, in addition to which he performed the duties of Superintendent of Police.

Lieutenant FitzGerald continued to make good progress, and on March 4th, 1869, obtained his promotion to the rank of Captain, retaining his appointment with the 3rd Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry, with such satisfaction that in 1871, when his Commanding Officer proceeded to England on leave, he was appointed by the Governor-General to officiate as Commandant of the Regiment. During the same year at the Camp of Exercise held at Delhi, he was selected to act as Staff Officer to Colonel (afterwards General Sir John) Watson, V.C., K.C.B., commanding a Cavalry Brigade, and who, on relinquishing the appointment in January 1872, wrote: "It has been a great pleasure to me to have had so efficient a staff officer as yourself with me hitherto, and wish I could have kept you with me to the finish."

In 1872 Captain FitzGerald was selected to command 100 Lancers of his Regiment to escort the Viceroy, Lord Northbrook, to the caves of Ellora, and in 1867 commanded his squadron at the Imperial Assembly at Delhi on the proclamation of the Queen as Empress of India. The efficiency of his men was put to the test on both these occasions. At Delhi they formed the escort to the Nizam of Hyderabad. In the many contests of riding and skill which took place in the camp, his men more than held their own. His squadron won the contest of Sword *vs.* Lance, and carried off the Viceroy's Cup in Tent-pegging. In a personal interview with the Brigadier-General commanding the Contingent, the Viceroy reiterated his particular impression of the fine soldierly appearance of the squadron; and both on parade and in camp it attracted the attention of many distinguished Generals and Field Officers of Cavalry.

In 1878 he attained the rank of Major, and shortly afterwards, when the Commanding Officer proceeded to England on leave, he was selected over the head of the second in command, a full Colonel, to command the 4th Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry, which he retained until 1879. On more than one occasion Major General Wright, commanding the Contingent, spoke in high terms of his zeal for the welfare of the Regiment.

Major FitzGerald entered upon active service in Afghanistan in 1880 in command of his own Regiment, the 3rd Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry. The Regiment was employed in the second phase of the war, guarding the Kandahar line of communications. His services, however, in the peculiar position in which the corps was placed, justly received high praise. His Regiment was placed on the "Paper Reserve," all the other English officers but one being transfered to other Regiments in Afghanistan. He was thus left in command with only one British officer, and forced to rely almost entirely on his Native officers, a circumstance perhaps unprecedented. This, however, made conspicuous one of his best qualities, showing that he was unusually well qualified for dealing with the Native officers and quick in finding their good and bad points. The singularly able manner in which they performed their duties, and the energy and efficiency shown by him this time, are illustrations in his character which explain much of his success. The arrangements made for the transport of his Regiment by rail and sea were such as could only have been carried through by an officer of more than ordinary foresight and energy. At a few hours' notice he marched his Regiment out of Nominabad through a sea of mud to the railway station distant some eighty miles; conveyed them in eight troop trains to Bombay; thence to Kurrachee in five transports, and on to Jacobabad and Sibi by rail. This was a very creditable performance indeed, considering that six trains and three transports were commanded by Native officers. The Major-General Commander of the Contingent reported that "during the Afghan War, no Cavalry Regiment was more expeditiously moved with less trouble to the transport authorities or that reached the field in greater efficiency." For this Major FitzGerald received the thanks of the Government of India, and the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Then came a change of scene and employment which was no doubt welcome. He returned to England, and after a brief period of service in 1882 as Assistant to the Political A.-D.-C. at the India Office, for which he received the acknowledgments of the Secretary of State for India, Major FitzGerald left England for his former fields of enterprise. In the following year he was selected for the permanent command of the 3rd Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry, which he had joined as Adjutant some twenty-one years before. In 1884 his abilities were recognised by his being selected as the Representative of the Contingent Cavalry at the Camp of Exercise at Bangalore, and in 1885 in being selected for service on the Staff of the Viceroy at the Rawul Pindi Camp, at the reception of the Ameer of Cabul, and again in 1886 on the Staff of Lord Roberts at the reception of the Foreign Officers at the Camp of Exercise at Delhi.

At the time of the Russian scare in 1885 Lieutenant-Colonel FitzGerald was told off for service with his Regiment in Afghanistan with the 2nd Army Corps, and it was a point in his favour as well as in some sense a recognition of the excellent system he had introduced in regard to his Native officers, that Sir Donald Stewart, who was Commander-in-Chief, informed him that it was not intended to increase the number of Native Officers in his Regiment as in others ordered to the front, but that the efficient manner in which the Regiment had conducted itself in Afghanistan in 1880 had tempted the Authorities to send it on service again as a trial Regiment.

On August 18th Lieutenant-Colonel FitzGerald received orders to proceed in command of his Regiment to Burmah. In this campaign the excellent and thorough training it had undergone in times of peace was shown by the workmanlike manner in which it carried out the numerous expeditions in the field, and by the universal admiration elicited by the bearing of the men from all who served with them. We have not space to refer in detail to the distinguished part which the 3rd Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry played during the fourteen months of its service with the Burmah Field Force, but some idea of their trying work may be formed from the fact that it took part in eight expeditions, more than one of which occupied months in carrying out, and was engaged in some twenty-five fights.

From 1887 until 1888 Colonel FitzGerald commanded the Yeu District in Upper Burma with admitted credit, and his services as a Cavalry commander were mentioned in despatches. He received the thanks in most flattering terms of the Major-General and Brigadier General under whom he served, the thanks of the Chief Commissioner of Burmah and of the Commander-in-Chief. The Chief Commissioner of Burma, in a speech he made at a Darbar, said: "The services which the 3rd Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry have rendered to the country are well known to the Viceroy. I desire to take this opportunity to express publicly, on behalf of the Government, and also on my own behalf as Chief Commissioner of Burma, my appreciation of the value of your services. The names of Colonel FitzGerald and the 3rd Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry will be remembered in Burma, and I trust will be written in the History of the Country."

Colonel FitzGerald was created a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and awarded the War Medical and two clasps and mentioned in despatches. Of his officers Captain Gubbins received a Brevet-Majority, Lieutenant McSwiney the D.S.O., one of his Native officers and two of the men the Order of Merit, and two Native officers the Order of British India.

Apart from military duties Colonel FitzGerald has done important service, in what may be regarded as an entirely different capacity, but which grew naturally out of his wide knowledge of India and British Forces there. We are referring to his appointment in 1888 as British officer in charge of the Hyderabad Court of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London, receiving the thanks of the Government of India for services noted as "pre-eminently deserving of recognition." In March 1890 his connection with the Hyderabad Contingent was severed, having extended to nearly thirty years.

It is a distinguished record for him to look back upon. He served in all the grades of Adjutant, second in command, and Commandant; commanded the Regiment in two campaigns, and retired as its father, for every native officer and man at the time joined after he did. No commanding officer ever relinquished his position as head of a Regiment with more genuine regret to all ranks than was experienced by the 3rd Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry, when Colonel FitzGerald's tenure of office expired in 1890.

It might have been taken for granted that in the ordinary course of events an officer so peculiarly fitted in every respect would have been offered the command of the Hyderabad Contingent, not only as a compliment to the Force, but as a fitting sequel to thirty years' uninterrupted service, but for some unaccountable reason the selection fell elsewhere. It is scarcely possible that an officer of such undoubted capacity for leading, organising, and dealing with Native troops, and of such wide and tried experience, should be allowed to remain idle long. There is, however, a peculiar circumstance in connection with his services which must not be lost sight of. It has been at once his fortune and misfortune to belong for over thirty years to the Madras Army, and to have been employed throughout that period entirely under the Government of India and out of his own Presidency. Between the two there is some danger of his qualifications not receiving that recognition to which they are entitled, not only as his reward but on public grounds.

Colonel FitzGerald's record is not only one of personal worth, but of Imperial importance, and he may fairly be counted amongst "The builders of the Indian Empire." He has helped to make history as far as India is concerned, and he will permanently form a part of it. He has accomplished to the full all that has been required of him, and, considering that he is in the prime of manhood, there is no doubt that his services will be again required, and that they will be continued with equal success.

MEMOIRS OF A LADY OF QUALITY.

Georgiana Lady de Ros, whose life has been sketched by her daughter the Hon. Mrs. J. R. Swinton, was, says the reviewer of the *St. James's Budget*, in some respects not dissimilar from Maria, Marchioness of Ailesbury, whose death has aroused such keen regret among her friends. Both were ladies of the highest *ton*, both knew intimately everybody whom it was interesting to know, both lived to an age far beyond ripeness. Both, in their ways, were exceedingly clever ladies, and both survived their husbands by a generation or more. No man (or woman) ever had a really unkind word to say of either of them, for both were excellent examples of gentlewomen of the old school. The little book which Mrs. Swinton has written about her mother is a well-deserved and graceful tribute to a singularly gracious and kindly life. A small portion of the volume consists of Lady de Ros's own reminiscences, and that portion would be worth reading if only for the delightful recollections of the great Duke of Wellington with which it abounds. "My dear Georgy" was a friend and favourite of Arthur Wellesley's from the time she was a little girl until his death. A daughter of the fourth Duke of Richmond, and the niece of the third Duke, great-grandson of Charles II. (how great a space of time seems here to be bridged by a few lives!) Lady de Ros naturally had from childhood the amplest opportunities of mingling with the great and famous. Among her childish friends was the unlucky Princess Charlotte, for whose untimely fate the nation mourned so long. She was evidently a very lively and high-spirited girl. Says Mrs. Swinton:—"As a child, Lady Georgiana often played with Princess Charlotte, whom she described as a merry, frank, and extremely indiscreet girl, openly avowing that the two things in the world she most hated were 'boiled mutton and—grandmama!' When Lady Georgiana first went to Court, the hoop was still worn as Court dress, and just as she was approaching the Queen, she found herself seized by 'Princess Charlotte, who turned her hoop round telling her 'it was all wrong!' On Lady Georgiana's return from Brussels, when there was a question of marriage between the Princess and the Prince of Orange, to whom she had a great dislike, H. R. H. asked Lady Georgiana, 'Well! how did you leave the Prince of Orange? is he as beautiful as ever?' he being remarkably the reverse."

It is easy to understand that with a monarch like George III., who, at the time at which these reminiscences begin, was no longer mentally sound, exceedingly difficult situations were constantly arising. One of them is described in an anecdote relating to the presentation of one of Lady Georgiana Lennox's sisters:—"It was then customary for peers' daughters to be privately presented, in the evening, at Court. Lady Sarah's name was sent in; but a request came that if she had a second name it might be used, as it was feared the name of Lady Sarah Lennox, his first love, might have an exciting effect upon the poor King. Lady Sarah, however, had no other name, and the King was informed she was to be presented. He immediately inquired if she was pretty, and, on being answered in the affirmative, he further inquired if she was like her namesake and great-aunt, the Lady Sarah Lennox of his young days; and he was told there was said to be a resemblance. When the evening came Lady Sarah was taken up to the King, and to her great surprise and consternation he begged her to allow a blind old man the privilege of passing his hand over her features. This he did, making no remark. Lady Sarah afterwards said she could not refuse, knowing the reason for his request; but she found it a very embarrassing position."

It has long been open to grave doubt whether George IV., "whom an admiring aristocracy christened the first gentleman in Europe," was really much better than a rather only vulgarian. The Duke of Wellington, who assuredly knew a gentleman if anybody did—"He was not a gentleman," he used constantly to say of Napoleon—was evidently not much impressed with the manners of Leigh Hunt's "Fat-Adonis." Lady de Ros reports the Duke as saying in 1840:—"Nothing could be more dignified and well-bred than the manners of Charles X. of France. When he was in England as *Monsieur* I had opportunities of seeing him in the company of George IV., and, with all the acknowledged pretensions of the latter to fine manners, the contrast between them was striking. Charles X. was everything most gentlemanlike and refined, while the other, from his flourish and display, might have passed for his valet."

George IV. was never happy unless he had an amourette or two in progress; and after his death the souvenirs of these gallantries were a serious embarrassment to those left behind. The following statement was taken down by Lady de Ros from the Duke of Wellington's lips in 1838:—"George IV. had from the time he was quite a young man, been in the habit of carrying about him a douillette pocket-book, into which he used to put money, letters, trinkets, miniatures, and any of the numerous old gloves, locks of hair, and similar keepsakes which he was always adding to his stock from all quarters. As soon as his pocket-book became full he used to put it away in a drawer without ever troubling himself to examine its present contents, or to take out whatever money it might contain, mixed with the miscellaneous articles. Whenever he thus put away a full pocket-book, he took another to replace it from a great stock of new ones he kept by him, and this, as soon as filled, was laid by and replaced in like manner. At the time of his death it devolved upon the Duke and another to examine the personal effects of the King, and, accordingly, they had to look over the contents of a whole chest of drawers entirely filled with these pocket-book filled and stowed away by the King from the time he was a young man. When the Duke first looked at one of them, and found the toys it contained, he was about to have the whole stock burnt, but some money accidentally fell out, which led to a careful scrutiny of others, and they actually collected in various sums no less than £10,000 from these pocket-books, after which they caused them to be destroyed with their less important contents."

Lady de Ros was one of the last survivors of the famous ball given by her mother, the Duchess of Richmond, in the Rue de la Blanchisserie, at Brussels, the night before Waterloo; and it is to her retentive memory and wise forethought in setting down what she knew, that we owe nearly the only authenthic details we have of the events which took place in "that high hall," which, *pace* Lord Byron, was nothing of the kind, but merely a coachbuilder's show-room. Lady de Ros says of it—"My mother's now famous ball took place in a large room on the ground floor, on the left of the entrance, connected with the rest of the house by an ante-room. It had been used by the coachbuilder, from whom the house was hired, to put carriages in, but it was papered before we came there; and I recollect the paper—a trellis pattern with roses. My sisters used the room as a school-room, and we used to play battledore and shuttlecock there on a wet day."

One of the ladies of the Court of the Empress of Austria furnishes readers of the new number of "Harper," with some glimpses of the mode of life and the character of her Imperial mistress. According to this writer, the incidents of her Majesty's early married life, on which history is singularly silent, go far to explain her great dislike for Vienna and the Viennese, and her almost passionate love for all that his Hungarian. As is well known, a marriage had been arranged for the Emperor with her eldest sister, and the young monarch arrived at the castle of his future father-in-law for the purpose of being officially betrothed. He, however, fell (as this writer says) "madly in love" with Princess Elizabeth, the Cinderella of the ducal family, who was yet in short dresses, and breaking off his engagement with Princess Helen, he married the younger sister. A far grander alliance, we are told, had been looked for by the Viennese, who considered that the impoverished family of Duke Maximilian, who was not even a Royal Highness, was unworthy of so great a distinction. Consequently the young Empress was, during the first ten or twelve years of her marriage, treated with coldness—nay, even with disdain—not only by the public and by the haughty and arrogant Austrian aristocracy, but also by the members of the Imperial Family, and in particular by the Archduchess Sophia, the Emperor's mother.

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THE STORY OF MRS. BESANT'S LIFE.

Mrs. Besant in the fifth article in the *Weekly Sun* writes:—

My reading of heretical and Broad Church works on one side, and of orthodox ones on the other, now occupied a large part of my time, and our removal to Sibsey, in Lincolnshire, an agricultural village with a scattered population, increased my leisure. I read the works of Robertson, Stopford Brooke, Stanley, Greg, Matthew Arnold, Liddon, Mansel, and many another, and my scepticism grew deeper and deeper as I read. The Broad Church arguments appeared to me to be of the nature of special pleading, skilful evasions of difficulties rather than the real meeting and solving of them. For the problem was: Given a good God, how can He have created mankind, knowing beforehand that the vast majority of those whom He created were to be tortured for ever? Given a just God, how can He punish people for being sinful, when they have inherited a sinful nature without their own choice and of necessity? Given a righteous God, how can He allow sin to exist for ever, so that evil shall be as eternal as good, and Satan shall reign in hell as long as Christ in Heaven? Worst of all puzzles, perhaps, was that of the existence of evil and of misery, and the racking doubt whether God could be good, and yet look on the evil and the misery of the world unmoved and untouched. It seemed so impossible to believe that a Creator could be either cruel enough to be indifferent to the misery, or weak enough to be unable to stop it. The old dilemma faced me incessantly: "If he can prevent it and does not, He is not good; if He wishes to prevent it and cannot, He is not almighty. I racked my brains for an answer. I searched writings of believers for a clue, but I found no way of escape. Not yet had any doubt of the existence of God crossed my mind.

Mr. D—— continued to write me, striving to guide me along the path which had led his own soul to contentment, but I can only find room here for two brief extracts, which will show how to himself he solved the problem. He thought me mistaken in my view.

Of the nature of the *sin* and *error* which is supposed to grieve God. I take it that sin is an absolutely necessary factor in the production of the perfect man. It was foreseen and allowed as means to an end—as, in fact, an education. The view of all the sin and misery in the world cannot grieve God any more than it can grieve you to see Digby fail in his first attempt to build a card-castle or a rabbit-hutch. All is part of the training. God looks at the ideal man to which all tends. . . .

No, Mrs. Besant; I never feel at all inclined to give up the search, or to suppose that the other side may be right. I claim no merit for it, but I have an invincible faith in the morality of God and the moral order of the world. I have no more doubt about the falsehood of the popular theology than I have about the unreality of six robbers who attacked me three nights ago in a horrid dream. I exult and rejoice in the grandeur and freedom of the little bit of truth it has been given me to see. I am told that "Present-day Papers," by Bishop Ewing (edited), are a wonderful help, many of them, to puzzled people; I mean to get them. But I am sure you will find that the truth will (even so little as we may be able to find out) grow on you, make you free, light your path, and dispel, at no distant time, your painful difficulties and doubts. I should say on no account give up your reading. I think with you that you could not do without it. It will be a wonderful source of help and peace to you. For there are struggles far more fearful than those of intellectual doubt. I am keenly alive to the gathered-up sadness of which your last two pages are an expression. I was sorrier than I can say to read them. They reminded me of a long and very dark time in my own life, when I thought the light never would come. Thank God it came, or I think I could not have held out much longer. But you have evidently strength to bear it now. The more dangerous time, I should fancy, has passed. You will have to mind that the fermentation leaves clear spiritual wine, and not (as too often) vinegar. I wish I could write something more helpful to you in this great matter. But as I sit in front of my large bay window and see the shadows on the grass and the sunlight on the leaves, and the soft glimmer of the rosebuds left by the storms, I can but believe that all will be very well. "Trust in the Lord, wait patiently for him"—they are trite words. But he made the grass, the leaves, the rosebuds and the sunshine, and he is the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ. And now the trite words have swelled into a mighty argument.

I found more help in Theistic writers like Grey and Agnostic like Arnold, than I did in the Broad Church teachers, but these, of course, served to make return to the old faith more and more impossible. The Church services were a weekly torture, but feeling as I did that I was only a doubter, I kept my doubts to myself. It was possible, I felt, that all my difficulties might be cleared up, and I had no right to shake the faith of others while in uncertainty myself. Others had doubted and had afterwards recovered their faith; for the doubter silence was a duty; the blinded had better keep their misery to themselves.

THE LABOURER'S LIFE.

During these weary months of anxiety and torment, I found some relief from the mental strain in practical parish work, nursing the sick, trying to brighten the lot of the poor. I learned then some of the lessons as to the agricultural labourer and the land that I was able in after years to teach from the platform. The movement among the agricultural labourers due to the energy and devotion of Joseph Arch, was beginning to be discussed in the fens, and my sympathies went strongly with the claims of the labourers, for I knew their life-conditions. In one cottage I had found four generations sleeping in one room, the great-grandfather and his wife, the unmarried grandmother, the unmarried mother, the little child; three men lodgers completed the tale of eight human beings crowded into that narrow ill-ventilated garret. Other cottages were hovels, through the broken roofs of which poured the rain, and wherein rheumatism and ague lived with the human dwellers. How could I do aught but sympathise with any combination that aimed at the raising of these poor? But the Agricultural Labourers' Union was bitterly opposed by the farmers, and they would give no work to a "Union man." One example may serve for all. There was a young married man with two small children, who was sinful enough to go to a Union meeting and sinful enough to talk of it on his return home. No farmer would employ him in all the district round. He tramped about vainly looking for work, grew reckless, and took to drink. Visiting his cottage, consisting of one room and a "lean-to," I found his wife ill with fever, a fever-stricken babe in her arms, the second child lying dead on the bed. In answer to my soft-spoken questions: Yes, she was pining (starving), there was no work. Why did she leave the dead child on the bed? Because she had no other place for it till the coffin came. And at night the unhappy driven man, the fever-stricken wife, the fever-stricken child, the dead child, all lay in the one bed. The farmers hated the Union because its success meant higher wages for the men, and it never struck them that they might well pay less rent to the absent landlord and higher wage to the men who tilled their fields. They had only civil words for the burden that crushed them, hard words for the mowers of their harvests and the buildersup of their ricks; they made common cause with their enemies instead of with their friends, and instead of leaguing themselves together with the labourers as forming together the true agricultural interest, they leagued themselves with the landlords against the labourers, and so made ruinous fratricidal strife instead of easy victory over the common foe. And, seeing all this, I learned some useful lessons, and the political education progressed while the theological strife went on within.

A RAY OF LIGHT.

In the early autumn a ray of light broke the darkness. I was in London with my mother, and wandered one Sunday morning into St. George's Hall, where the Rev. Charles Voysey was preaching. There to my delight I found, on listening to the sermon and buying some literature on sale in the anteroom, that there were people who had passed through my own difficulties, and had given up the dogmas that I found so revolting. I went again on the following Sunday, and when the service was over I noticed that the outgoing stream of people were passing by Mr. and Mrs. Voysey, and that many who were evidently strangers spoke a word of thanks to him as they went on. Moved by a strong desire to speak to one who had struggled out of Christian difficulties, after the long months of lonely striving, I said to Mr. Voysey, as I passed in my turn, "I must thank you for very great help in what you said this morning," for in truth, never having yet doubted the existence of God, the teaching of Mr. Voysey that He was "loving unto *every* man, and His tender mercy over *all* His works," came like a gleam of light across the stormy sea of doubt and distress on which I had so long been tossing. The next Sunday saw me again at the Hall, and Mrs. Voysey gave me a cordial invitation to visit them in their Dulwich home. I found their Theism was free from the defects that had revolted me in Christianity, and they opened up to me new views of religion. I read Theodore Parker's "Discourse on Religion," Francis Newman's works, those of Miss Frances Power Cobbe, and of others; the anguish of the tension relaxed; the nightmare of an Almighty Evil passed away; my belief in God, not yet touched, was cleared from all the dark spots that had sullied it, and I no longer doubted whether the dogmas that had shocked my conscience were true or false. I shook them off, once for all, with all their pain and horror and darkness, and felt, with joy and relief inexpressible, that they were delusions of the ignorance of man, not the revelations of a God.

NO LONGER A CHRISTIAN.

But there was one belief that had not been definitely challenged, but of which the rationale was gone with the orthodox dogmas now dinfinitely renounced—the doctrine of the Deity of Christ. The whole teaching of the Broad Church school tends, of course, to emphasise the humanity of Christ at the expense of his Deity, and when eternal punishment and the substitutionary atonement had gone there seemed no reason remaining sufficient to account for so tremendous a miracle as the incarnation of the Deity. In the course of my reading I had become familiar with the idea of Avataras in Eastern creeds, and I saw that the incarnate God was put forward as a fact by all ancient religions, and thus the way was paved for challenging the Christian teaching, when the doctrines morally repulsive were cleared away. But I shrank from the thought of placing in the crucible a doctrine so dear from all the associations of the past; there was so much that was soothing and ennobling in the idea of a union between Man and God, between a perfect man and a divine life, between a human heart and an almighty strength. Jesus as God was interwoven with all art and all beauty in religion; to break with the Deity of Jesus was to break with music, with painting, with literature; the Divine Babe in his Mother's arms; the Divine Man in his Passion and his Triumph; the Friend of man encircled with the majesty of the Godhead. Did inexorable Truth demand that this ideal Figure, with all its pathos, its beauty, its human love, should pass away into the Pantheon of the dead Gods of the Past?

Nor was this all. If I gave up belief in Christ as God, I must give up Christianity as creed. Once challenge the unique position of the Christ, and the name Christian seemed to me to be a hypocrisy, and its renouncement a duty binding on the upright mind, I was a clergyman's wife; what would be the effect of such a step? Hitherto mental pain alone had been the price demanded inexorably from the searcher after truth; but with the renounciqg of Chrirt outer warfare would be added to the inner, and who might guess the result upon my life? The struggle was keen but short; I decided to carefully review the evidence for and against the Deity of Christ, with the result that that belief followed the others, and I stood, no longer Christian, face to face with a dim future in which I sensed the coming conflict.

THE PRIEST AND THE HERETIC.

One effort I made to escape it; I appealed to Dr. Pusy thinking that if he could not answer my questionings, no answer to them could be reasonably hoped for. I had a brief correspondence with him, but was referred only to lines of argument familiar to me—as those of Liddon in his "Bampton Lectures"—and finally, on his invitation, went down to Oxford to see him. I found a short stout gentleman, dressed in a cassock, looking like a comfortable monk; but keen eyes steadfastly gazing straight into mine, told of the force and subtlety enshrined in the fine impressive head. But the learned doctor took the wrong line of treatment; he probably saw I was anxious, shy and nervous, and he treated me as a penitent going to confession and seeking the advice of a director, instead of as an inquirer struggling after truth, and resolute to obtain some firm standing ground in the sea of doubt. He would not deal with the question of the Deity of Jesus as a question for argument. "You are speaking of your Judge," he retorted sternly, when I pressed a difficulty. The mere suggestion of an imperfection in the character of Jesus made him shudder, and he checked me with raised hand. "You are blaspheming. The very thought is a terrible sin." Would he recommend me any books that might throw light on the subject? "No, no; you have read too much already. You must pray; you must pray." When I urged that I could not believe without proof, I was told, "Blessed are they that have not seen and yet have believed"; and my further questioning was checked by the murmur, "O my child, how undisciplined! how impatient!" Truly, he must have found in me—hot, eager, passionate in my determination to *know*, resolute not to profess belief while belief was absent—nothing of the meek, chastened, submissive spirit with which he was wont to deal in penitents seeking his counsel as their spiritual guide. In vain did he bid me pray as though I believed: in vain did he urge the duty of blind submission to the authority of the Church, of blind unreasoning faith that questioned not. I had not trodden the thorny path of doubt to come to the point from which I had started; I needed, and would have, solid grounds ere I believed. He had no conception of the struggles of a sceptical spirit; he had evidently never felt the pangs of doubt; his own faith was solid as a rock, firm, satisfied, unshakable; he would as soon have committed suicide as have doubted of the infallibility of the "Universal Church."

"It is not your duty to ascertain the truth," he told me, sternly. "It is your duty to accept and believe the truth as laid down by the Church. At your peril you reject it. The responsibility is not yours so long as you dutifully accept that which the Church has laid down for your acceptance. Did not the Lord promise that the presence of the Spirit should be ever with His Church, to guide her into all truth?"

"But the fact of the promise and its value are just the very points on which I am doubtful." I answered.

He shuddered. "Pray, pray," he said, "Father, forgive her, for she knows not what she says."

It was in vain that I urged on him the sincerity of my seeking, pointing out that I had everything to gain by following his directions, everything to lose by going my own way, but that it seemed to me untruthful to pretend to accept what was not really believed.

"Everything to lose? Yes, indeed, You will be lost for time and lost for eternity."

"Lost or not," I rejoined, "I must and will try to find out what is true, and I will not believe till I am sure."

"You have no right to make terms with God," he retorted, "as to what you will believe or what you will not believe. You are full of intellectual pride."

I sighed hopelessly. Little feeling of pride was there in me just then, but only a despairful feeling that in this rigid unyielding dogmatism there was no comprehension of my difficulties, no help for me in my struggling. I rose, and, thanking him for his courtesy, said that I would not waste his time further, that I must go home and face the difficulties, openly leaving Church and taking the consequences. Then for the first time his serenity was ruffled.

"I forbid you to speak of your disbelief," he cried. "I forbid you to lead into your own lost state the souls for whom Christ died."

Slowly and sadly I took my way back to the station, knowing that my last chance of escape had failed me. I recognised in this famous divine the spirit of priestcraft, that could be tender and pitiful to the sinner, repentant, humble, submissive; but that was iron to the doubter, the heretic, and would crush out all questionings of "revealed truth," silencing by force not by argument, all challenge of the traditions of the Church. Out of such men were made the Inquisitors of the Middle Ages perfectly conscientious, perfectly rigid, perfectly merciless to the heretic. To them heretics are centres of infectious disease, and charity to the heretic is "the worst cruelty to the souls of men." Certain that they hold "by no merit of our own, but by the mercy of our God, the one truth which He has revealed," they can permit no questionings, they can accept nought but the most complete submission. But while man aspires after truth, while his mind yearns after knowledge, while his intellect soars upward into the empyrean of speculation and "beats the air with tireless wing," so long shall those who demand faith from him be met by challenge for proof, and those who would blind him shall be defeated by his resolve to gaze unblenching on the face of Truth, even though her eyes should turn him into stone.

IMMORTALITY AND AGNOSTICISM.

The human argument, says the *North American Review*, is the simplest and most sensible that we have for the nature of the life which we believe is to follow this. And accumulated human experience testifies all one way—its joy and its sorrow, its success and its disappointment, its hope and its despair—all go to prove, and, rightly looked at, equally go to prove that existence upon this earth is not a whole but a fragment. If a fragment, it must be either nebulous or meteoric; undeveloped and selected, or over-developed and rejected. This is simple science. It is in keeping with the whole system of things to take a choice between these two explanations of the history of our planet. Ruin or growth—dissolution or evolution—that is the alternative. Not to pursue the point, it is enough to say that this paper is written for those who are not prepared to consider this as a rejected world, but as a selected one; who believe that growth is clearly the law, and blight the accident; and who are, therefore, educated to view the fragmentary nature of this life as so much ground for expecting its future adjustment to a symmetrical whole. In truth, the trend of modern thought can never go very far beyond the simple premises of earlier and less querulous philosophy. We do not say a new thing, but we cannot say a truer than this, in short: The incompleteness of the present life is the strongest argument that we possess for the probable completeness of another. How else are we going to account for the awful waste of material which goes on for ever in our dark history? How else explain the terrible corrosion of suffering upon sensitiveness? How explain what otherwise were superfluous sacrifice and wanton cruelty?

An ignorant mother puts a baby into a cooling cook stove to keep the infant warm while she leaves the house. The father comes home, unacquainted with the circumstance, lights the fire and roasts the child. A fireman, heroic to save life, is trapped at the top of a burning building whose roof-hydrant he has climbed to open; seeks escape by the nearest electric cable and is dashed eight stories to the frozen ground. The noblest man in the regiment—young, beautiful, gifted, pure, and strong—crosses before the fire to help a wounded comrade and is picked off by the shrewdest bullet in the enemy's lines. There drops the promise of more grace, more power, more high-mindedness and sensitiveness, more aspiration and achievement—more of the finest values of existence—than the whole cause of the petty war which murdered him could have compassed, if it had been won without a blow. A healthy, happy young creature on a gala day takes the train that is foredoomed to a collision; and for thirty, forty, fifty years an invalid upon a "mattress-grave" lies staring at the walls of a coffin-room and mutters: "Why?" A motherless girl, too young for the knowledge of the tree of good and evil, errs for love, and her broken life sinks into a nameless, unforgiven and irreclaimable shame, which finds no respite till it finds the grave. A child is born without eyesight, speech or hearing—lives to be a very old person—and patiently passes out of existence. The first sentence which the expert teaches this poor prisoner of mystery to write affirms that "God is good." Good? If a world where such tragedies are past computation contains no promise of compensation and justification in another—no! Good? Yes, as God lives and reason is—because mystery and misery and waste and sin shall find their justification in the happiness and the holiness of the celestial economy which death reveals. Because this life is what it is; because it is a thing fatally incomplete, we have the intellectual and the moral right to expect its glad and pure completion in another state.

It was no less than Aristotle who taught us that wonder was the first cause of all philosophy; and "belief," a great metaphysician has said, "always precedes knowledge." If this world is a failure, some other, let us believe, must be a success. If, in this life, the soul is sickened by its own defects, it must in some life have strength and opportunity to cast them off. The most consuming desire known to human nature—the passion for purity—may grow out of experience of error, and what theologians call repentance for sin insists upon space to exist as much as the roots or trunk of an oak. If here we have been beaten to pieces by those varieties of suffering to which we give the safe and general name of discipline—since, presumably, man was not created for the purpose of being made miserable—relief from suffering must follow somewhere "as the night the day." Such assumptions are along the line of the laws of development, and are as reasonable as any pure speculation needs to be. If the heart has been broken it shall be healed. If the soul has been bruised it shall be solaced. If only hope has been blighted it shall be brought to bloom. If aspiration has been thwarted it shall be gratified. If guilt has been sublimated into sorrow and resolve it shall be forgiven. If desolation has blasted the nature it shall be comforted. If valuable self-sacrifice has been wasted it shall be redeemed. If the ties of home have been torn they shall be renewed. The next world being of interest to us only so far as it justifies the existence of this, the next world clearly is bound to remedy the defects of this. One does not offer this suggestion with a breath of flippancy, but may reverently and solemnly defend and maintain it. If God is good, if the soul is personally immortal—and both of these conditions are here assumed—then the future life will atone for the errors and miseries of this, naturally, lawfully, logically, and inevitably.

BALMORAL STORIES OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Princess Alice's husband, the late Grand Duke of Hesse, was much liked at Balmoral, writes the *Westminster Budget*. His frank and genial manner won all hearts. "He was always so nice!" A scarf pin he gave to one of the servants was shown me: a pretty jewelled bit, with over thirty tiny pearls. He was generous to the gillies, who by no means have an easy time during the fishing and deer-stalking seasons; and he did not tell tales out of school. One day, when his party were returning from deer-stalking, they found that the coachman who had been in waiting at the appointed place had improved his leisure by imbibing vast quantities of whisky, and was totally unfit to ride—in fact, tumbled off his horse as often as he was lifted on. Thereupon he was stowed into the cart with the dead deer, and the Duke of Hesse sprang upon the horse and served as postillion. He conveyed the party in safety to the stables, and as he rode into the yard shouted out "Take off!" which is the signal for the hostlers given by the coachman. "Take off yourself!" was the reply, and great was the consternation when it was found to whom they had spoken so cavalierly. But, bless you! the Duke didn't mind it; and what was still better, he did not betray the drunken coachman, who was sure in his own mind—when he came to that mind—that the next day would be that of his dismissal.

It has often been interesting to me to observe the tone in which different members of the Royal Family are mentioned—a tone indicative of their special characteristics. A lad of eighteen or thereabouts, a lad with an open sonsie Scotch face, talked enthusiastically to me of the Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne). "She is so bright and jolly to talk with!" says he, and, on the whole, thinks he likes her best. Others dwell on the goodness of the Princess Beatrice, who is to them a true child of Deeside, so much of her life has been spent there. The tenantry gave her a handsome four-in-hand when she married, of which gift "she was very proud," they will tell you. At a suggestion that some people called her proud, an old cottager remonstrated. "Na, na! her manner was different from the rest; but she was brought up different—was with older folk mostly. The other children were taken by their governess or nurse to the cottages to give their own little gifts, and they played with the cottage children an hour every day. It was different with the Princess Beatrice. But she was na proud. Na, na!"

Of the sons, the Duke of Edinburgh has passed the least time here since his boyhood. The Duke of Connaught is often here, and the Prince of Wales is looked upon as a son of the soil. I heard two cottagers talking over a story concerning the three one day. It sounded somewhat familiar to me. It may be an old story, and it may be a manufactured one. "But," said the old dame, who had known them from childhood, and evidently still viewed them as a trio of extremely lively lads "it was just what they would have liked." The three had been fishing some distance from Balmoral, and were waiting at the appointed place for the waggonette to take them home. A boy with an empty machine came along, and, seeing them standing there, asked where they were going.

"To Balmoral."

"Would they ride with him?"

"Oh, yes;" and they all got in.

"And what may you do at Balmoral?" asked the boy, of the Prince of Wales, who sat beside him, the whole three, it seems, being strangers to the lad.

"I am the Prince of Wales."

"Ay? and who may that chap be?" indicating with his thumb over his shoulder the second son of Her Majesty.

"He is the Duke of Edinburgh."

"And t'other one?" with another jerk of his thumb.

"The Duke of Connaught."

The boy wore an air of thought for some moments, then he spoke again.

"Perhaps you'd like to know who I am?" he said.

The Prince intimated that he would.

"I am the Shah of Persia," said the lad, not to be outdone in this assumption of titles.

From internal evidence, I should judge that this story originated at or about the time of the visit of the Shah of Persia and his suite to Balmoral. They were not entertained at the Castle, with the exception of a lunch, but at the neighbouring house of Glenmuick. A ball was given there in their honour, largely attended by the neighbourhood. The Shah was not impressed with the beauty of the ladies, nor with the dancing. Wines and whisky had been provided in unlimited measure, and some of the soldiers present, having partaken too freely, fell to fighting under or near the Shah's window, in the mingled dawn and twilight of the midsummer night. Thereupon, his Majesty of Persia immediately arose and watched the fight from his window, pronouncing it the best thing he had seen since he arrived in Great Britain. His suite, still preserved in photographs, wore habitually their huge Astrachan hats, and may have done so in bed for aught anyone knew to the contrary. The impression they made on the country side was not a particularly savoury one, notwithstanding we are taught by Oriental poetry, including the "Arabian Nights," that bathing is an important function in the East.

SOUTH AFRICAN DROUGHTS.

A propos to the present long continuance of dry weather, seemingly unparalleled during the last half century in England, says the *Field*, I would beg permission to place before your readers a slight sketch of the discomfort, ruin, and devastation caused by a protracted South African drought, intensified by a burning sun and scorching winds, that shrivel up every green thing as if with a tongue of flame. During a long residence at the Cape I went through the painful and ruinous ordeal of two droughts of unusual severity whilst engaged in farming pursuits in the eastern division of the colony. The first occurred in 1865, the second in 1873, the former being by far the most severe and protracted, when for the space of nine months no rain fell worth mentioning. During its continuance, as may be imagined, the losses sustained by flockmasters and agriculturists were enormous. At that period (1865) such a thing as an inclosed farm was unknown; therefore, unless one possessed an exceptionally good shepherd—a *rara avis* at the best of times—the losses sustained by the lagging behind of stragglers, and the breaking away of stray impoverished lots, to be subsequently devoured by wild animals, were even greater than those incurred by sheer debility and starvation.

For the purpose of illustrating, only somewhat faintly, the terribly depressing aspects of a rainless season, let the reader imagine himself located in one of the inland karoo districts of the colony during a protracted drought, where for miles and miles around the whole country presents a uniform scene of heart-sickening desolation. The parched and brown karoo cracks and breaks beneath the tread, like the dry stubble of last season's corn. The arid plain stretches away in an unbroken, uninviting sweep to the foot of a low line of hills, from whose bare sides, denuded of the last particle of vegetation, the fierce glare of the midday sun is reflected with, if possible, more dazzling effulgence, the radiated heat lending to the distant coppices the appearance of a sustained undulatory movement. Nearer at hand, from out the shadeless branches of some scores of mimosas, the shrill, ear-piercing chirping of the cicada is heard; whilst beneath a sturdy whitethorn—whose viridity amidst its stricken surroundings clearly indicates the existence of some slight moisture below—sits, with drooping wings and wide-open beak, a solitary crow, who, to judge by its solemn attitude, appears to be gravely considering the vexed problem as to whether "life is worth living" under such depressing conditions. Further away one hears, in a mournful duet, a pair of grey korhaans, the burden of their unmusical song being a harsh, grating "quaeck quaak, quaeck quaak," without variation or modulation. Clumps of prickly-pear trees are dotted here and there; their usually succulent and bulky forms are now shrivelled up, drooping and bent as if heart sick with hopes of rain deferred. Their low-growing leaves, that lie and sprawl upon the ground, form a mazy retreat for innumerable insects of the ant and beetle tribe, which run about erratically on the blazing sand, that reflects the fierce sunlight till the eye aches and blenches. To the westward, in the golden glow of the dipping sun, one sees a lazy cloud of dust. As it approaches, the van of a flock of emaciated sheep appears. Their shepherd, as tired and thirsty as his charges, seems driven to desperation, as with whip and voice, he fretfully urges on a long line of weary stragglers, to be presently penned for the night in a hot, dusty kraal, in the crevices of whose walls and on the sides myriads of flies repose; these, with the first rays of the morning's sun, come out in clouds to buzz round and attack with maddening pertinacity the nostrils, ears, and eyes of the patient, half-famished ovines.

An amusing instance of Boer stoicism I remember coming under my notice shortly after the breaking up of one of the droughts previously mentioned. At the time I happened to be travelling through one of the up-country districts, when, one morning, on riding up to a farmhouse situate on a dreary, desolate flat, I perceived a Dutchwoman in the act of cutting a sheep's throat. As this is a duty invariably performed by a native servant, I said in some astonishment, addressing her in Dutch, "My goodness Je vrouw, where are your servants then, that you should undertake such a disagreeable task as slaughtering a sheep?" Raising herself bolt upright, and placing a hand on either hip, she witheringly replied: "My nephew, listen to me. I have no use for servants; all my sheep died in the drought; this toothless old skeleton was the only one left. Was I going to be bothered with one old rip? No, by heavens! Let her go with the rest. So, you see, that finishes the lot." Stooping, she then made a few more energetic slashes at the throat of the already nearly decapitated victim. On further questioning, I learnt that what she had stated was a fact. The poor woman—a widow—had lost every sheep, with the exception of this one solitary old ewe, which, with a singular tenacity of purpose, had, by nibbling round the homestead, under thorn trees, and in shady, unfrequented nooks, managed to outlive every individual member of the poor Boer woman's once flourishing little flock.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

TASTE.

Never was there a time when women had more reason to study the motto, "know thyself," than at present, for Madame Fashion is very extravagant in her decrees, and holding out every inducement to us to make frights of ourselves; yet we should rebel against her tyranny, and assert our individuality. Let us be fashionable, by all means, but not at the expense of taste and good sense! The sights one sees from time to time give colour to Dickens's assertion that it is not herself a woman sees in the glass at all, but some form that imagination conjures up. For instance, the other day a stout lady, with a flounced skirt, a "Swiss belt," and a short full cape; then there was a thin, tall lady, in a showy striped dress without any trimming to break the hard angular outline of the figure. You don't know whether to blame or pity such people.

SKIRTS.

Skirts are becoming wider and wider; but it is a consolation to think that they must be reaching their maximum width, for, unless the threat at of Sedan chairs coming in proves true, I don't know how we are to move about, wearing skirts measuring more than nine yards round the bottom. This, however, is the very extreme of fashion, and does not go in favour except for very light materials. In my opinion, that is the only form in which they are excusable. Soft chiffons, muslins, and laces look very pretty over coloured silk foundations, and can be made as full as ever the wearer pleases. Accordion-pleated material, though it did not take all at once, has become quite a favourite, and I have seen some very swell dresses intended for race meetings composed entirely of it.

TRIMMINGS.

In trimmings the bands of braid, embroidery, &c., are giving place to flounces. I have often noticed that when every ingenuity of decoration is exhausted the flounce is called into requisition. Its reign is generally a popular, but a short, one, but while it lasts its vagaries are unending. Just now we have skirts trimmed with one flounce, which may be as deep as you like, or with any number that can be put on from bottom to waist. A rainbow silk skirt, covered with narrow fine lace flounces, is much used for evening wear.

LINEN.

Linen appears to be the favourite material for boating customes. A dark linen skirt and short jacket, trimmed with embroidery, showing a light-coloured cambric or silk blouse, with a sailor hat, is an ideal punting suit. Children's seaside dresses are also being made in this serviceable material, trimmed with Russian embroidery. Cotton dresses are made very much gored. Unless in very thin materials they need not be lined throughout, a casing round the bottom covered by a flounce being sufficient. The seams of the different gores are outlined with narrow embroidery—a becoming style for those whom nature has not made "divinely tall." Delaines are also made in this style, the gores showing a piping of coloured silk or satin. Everything points to a continuance of the 1830, or early Victorian style. How it would rejoice the hearts of our grand-mothers to see us? Our tight, pull-back dresses were such an eyesore to them, and gave them so many opportunities of telling of the sensible manner in which dresses were made in their young days. I remember having such a veneration for the "leg o' mutton" sleeve, that my imagination was never able to picture its ideal beauty. And to think that I can see it now in all its original grandeur at every turn! I suppose fifty years hence we, ourselves, shall be lecturing our grand-daughters on the error of their ways in not dressing in comfortable "fin de Victorian."

THE BLOUSE.

There is one thing, at least, writes a lady correspondent, that I should advise the blouse; for it is the most useful, the most comfortable, the most economical, and, if we so wish it, the most elegant article of dress ever worn. I hope that the extravagance of decoration to which it is submitted at the present moment is not the extreme before decadence. The handkerchief blouse is the prettiest design of the present season, and is deservedly popular. I also like those trimmed with lengthwise strips of insertion caught in at the waist with a narrow ribbon belt and windmill bow. Striped silk requires very skilful cutting, and I should not advise amateur dressmakers to attempt making it into blouses. The present fashions, indeed, are the despair of ladies with small incomes accustomed to furnish up their wardropes with home-made confections; all those puffs, and frills, and sashes that look so carelessly graceful require the eye and hand of an artist to give them the proper sit.

FIGARO JACKETS.

Pretty little figaro jackets are being shown in great variety. They are a very nice addition when one needs some additional protection for the changes of our uncertain climate. It is four or five years since the first attempt was made to introduce them, yet this is the first season that they could really be called fashionable. One of the latest shapes is cut quite short, only reaching 3in. or 4in. under the arm, the upper part being turned over so as to form a deep, round collar. A few days ago I made a round of some of the big establishments, in order to see what were the latest evolutions from Paris. I wandered about from one salon to another intending to specify anything that struck me as being particularly artistic or becoming. Vain thought! It would take the author of the Arabian Nights' entertainment to give an idea of the bewildering complexity of shimmery, shiny and "rayonne models" that passed in panorama before my dazzled eyes. I remember, however, a couple of evening gowns; one of ivory satin and yellow velvet was trimmed with white and gold lace. The skirt had a short train, and a deep flounce of the lace caught up here and there with bows of yellow velvet; the bodice had short full sleeves composed of bands of velvet and puffed satin, a fall of lace went over the shoulder, and the front of the corsage, of velvet, was gathered in at the breast with a pearl ornament. Another of pale green silk, covered with silver gauze, was an ideal gown for a blonde. The skirt had three gauze flounces, finished with a tiny silver ruching; the bodice, made in cross-over style, had very full sleeve to the elbow, and two very full shoulder capes; a sash knotted at the waist fell in long soft loops almost to the ground.

THE CAPE SHAPE.

I was glad to see in the mantle departments that the cape shape is holding its own in all the new models. It is so handy and dressy for summer wear. Many of the new season's capes are in very gay fragile textures, elaborately trimmed with ribbons, laces, etc. These, of course, are for very elegant toilettes. They are delightful for anyone who could afford to dress up to them. If some of us, in a moment of impulse, yielded to our love for the beautiful, and invested in one of the dainty trifles we might find ourselves—like the lady who bought a pair of coloured kid gloves—obliged to get gown, bonnet, &c. to wear with it. However fond I am of the cape, I would advise elderly ladies to leave it severely alone, and stick to their comfortable mantles with sleeves.

CYCLING FOR WOMEN.

In the "Review of Reviews" for May, Mr. Stead, in his usual fashion, has set afloat a somewhat original idea in connection with women and bycycles. He said that a small meeting was held at Mowbray House (the editorial offices of the "Review of Reviews) last month, at which it was decided to form a cycling association for women, which it is thought may be the forerunner of many other similar associations in the country. Most women, especially those engaged in offices, have not the means to purchase a bicycle for themselves, and few of them have the leisure to go out bicycling more than once or twice a week—hence the need for the co-operative cycle. It was proposed to form a small joint-stock association of about 30 or 40 women, each of whom would hold a share of 30s.; 10s. would be paid at once, and the rest in instalments of 10s. a month. By this means it was calculated that bicycles could be secured which would enable members to take all the exercise for which they had time or inclination. It is always to be borne in mind that the bicycle can be used to greater advantage in London before breakfast than at any other time of the day. Supposing there are twenty-eight members and four machines, every member would have the bicycle one day in the week, or the evening of one day and the morning of the next, as best suited their convenience. There is no doubt that women are taking much more to the bicycle than they ever did to tricycles, and with good reason. The bicycle is a much more easily worked machine than the tricycle. After giving a review of Dr. Richardson's article in the "Asclepiad" in favour of bicycling for women, Mr. Stead expresses a desire that those who wish to form a similar association should communicate with him, when he will be very glad to help them to secure for themselves an opportunity of enjoying this healthful and pleasurable exercise.

AN IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

There is a delightfully interesting article in this month's "Nineteenth Century" by Canon Browne, in which he suggests the formation of an "Imperial University for Women," where the curriculum would be adopted to the requirements of women and open up a career to them in connection with the higher education "comparable in honour and emolument with that open to men." At Oxford and Cambridge, as is well known, women cannot qualify themselves for degrees. The writer doubts whether the best educational course for men is in any case the best educational course for women. His ideal University would have a central Council—in fact, a Senate with degrees, fellowships, &c.; and women holding the degrees of this University would have some share in its management. The idea is excellent; and it is to be hoped that it may receive further attention from the advocates of the higher education of women.

BLACK HOSE.

It is said, writes Mr. Ashby Sterry in the "Graphic," that the reign of black stockings is coming to an end, and doubtless the bard who wrote "The Song of the Sable Hose" is sad at hear and refuseth to be comforted. It must be a little over twenty years since these sombre garments first became fashionable, and it is nearly ten years ago that a wonderful article appeared on the subject from the pen of an eminent and versatile author in the pages of "Truth." The fashion of the future is foreshadowed, we are told, in the garb of the children of the present. And I must say, during the last few weeks I have encountered several short-peticoated girlettes in grey, in striped, and in russet hose; the latter, worn in combination with Russia-leather shoes, seemed to be the most in vogue. In spite of this, I believe it will be a very long while before sable hose abate one jot of their popularity.

ROWING FOR GIRLS.

For ladies, says a writer in the "Young Woman," by far the best place for boating is a river; there they feel much more at home, with light boats and everything pleasantly arranged (though, of course, there are some who do not manage very well in any kind of rowing). I think there is nothing like it for a girl, and it is a pastime that, once started, she will not easily give up. It is a great thing for beginners to know how to manage a small row-boat, for a great many row about in blissful ignorance of the rules of the river. A most important item in rowing is dress. This should be as simple as possible, and comfortable for the aspect of a girl trying to row in a tight body is more than painful, and whole seams threaten to give way at every stroke. A serge skirt with a jacket to put on after the row and a cotton or flannel shirt, is the smartest and coolest costume for the river; and a sailor-hat has greater advantages than a large shady one, as it will not blow off at every gust of wind. It is hard work rowing with one hand, if the hat has to be held on with the other.

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HIS HONOUR SPEAKS.

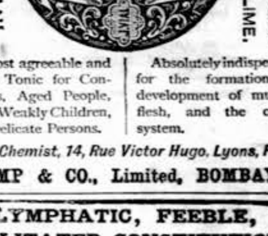
It is singular, seeing how much depends on good health, that a little more pains is not taken to impress on the people a few simple rules for its preservation. Thus bad drainage is the main cause of typhoid fever, which kills 20,000 people in England yearly. Small and low bed-rooms engender consumption and loss of vitality unless well ventilated, not only in the day-time, but at night. An ill-ventilated bedroom is a frequent cause of sleeplessness. Children are especially sufferers from badly-ventilated bedrooms. That is the chief cause why children of the poor look so sickly. It may be said that people have a right to be filthy. So they have unless they are an active annoyance and danger to their neighbours. For that reason there is greater logic in prosecuting a dirty than a drunken man. Where disease heralds its approach by such signs as indigestion, headache, neuralgia, tired aching limbs and other well-known symptoms, a course of Clements Tonic will quickly restore the normal health, as instanced in the case of His Honor Judge Miller, who writes:—Court House, Winton, Queensland, June 16, '91.—Last December while travelling from Muttaburra to Winton, I was suddenly seized with a violent attack of vomiting and diarrhœa. On my arrival at Winton, Mr. Campbell, (of Corfield and Fitzmaurice) persuaded me to take Clements Tonic; one dose relieved me. I continued to take it for two days, at the expiration of which I was completely recovered, and I have much pleasure in testifying to the beneficial effects I experienced from taking it.—Granville George Miller, Judge of the Central District Court, Winton. J. H. Jones, Esq., Survey Camp, Toko Block, N. Z., writes:—The bottle of Clements Tonic I received from you gave me great satisfaction and ease. I have been suffering from debility and prickly heat, and I found the one bottle had done me a power of good, and as I obtained such relief I intended keeping it in stock.

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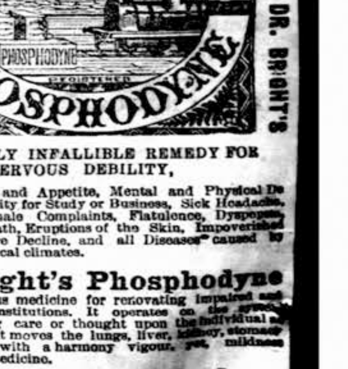
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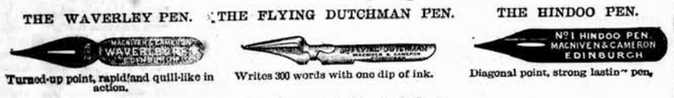
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Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios,
To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Cure of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.
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ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1781.
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HAS a SOLID IRON FRAME Cast in ONE PIECE, including the Bridge extending over the pin plank. It has an OVERSTRUNG SCALE, the improved system of dampers and a perfect check repeating action, which never fails.

The dampers of American type, and prevent any possibility of Jarring or Jingling. The wooden bridge near the dampers is done away with, and substituted by an AGRAFFE. The damper board has an iron bar to prevent warping in hot climates. The length of wire in the upper notes is greater than usually found in Square Pianos, which improvement has so brought up the volume of tone in this part of the piano that it has given the entire instrument an uniformity of tone hitherto unattained.

DURABILITY, SUPERIORITY of WORKMANSHIP, ELEGANCE of DESIGN, DELICACY of TOUCH, POWER and PURITY of TONE and the most EFFECTIVE CHECK REPEATING ACTION EXTANT, are a few of the points wherein these marvellous pianos CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

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HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM ... ... { For 12 months. ... ... Rs. 79 per month. / For 24 months. ... ... „ 42 do.

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THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

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are guaranteed the finest obtainable. Highest Testimonials from all the Leading Medical Journals.

GOLD & SILVER MEDALS AWARDED TO THEM AS MAKING THE VERY

The difference between preparations made from HAY'S ESSENCES and those made from the numerous SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of them bearing the name of SOLUBLE ESSENCES, is most marked, and no Manufacturer using the latter can compete with one using HAY'S PREPARATIONS.

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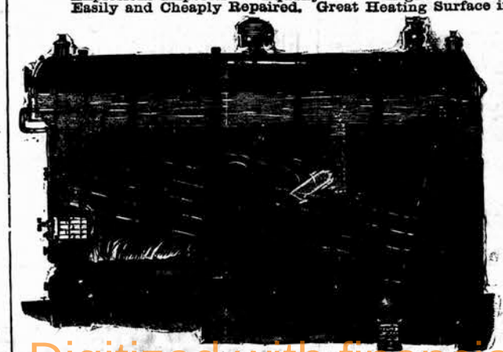
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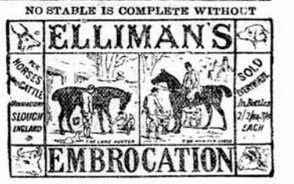
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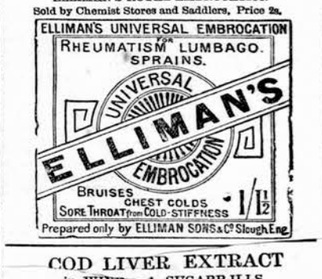
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This Solution is the best remedy for curing Rheumatism and articular Pains.
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Bi-Digestive
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for
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This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from thereof assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, these two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions. — *See* THE LANCET, *July 27 th. 1872.*

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The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF Rheumatism
THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.
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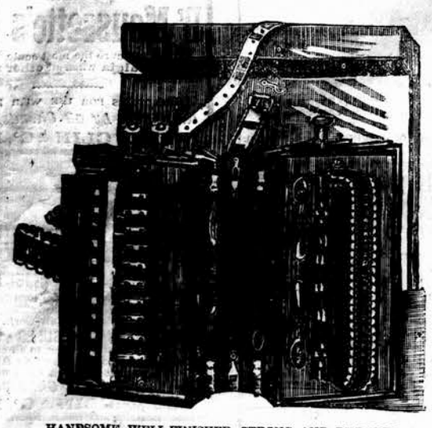
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Genuine Rabuteau's Iron Syrup is superior to all other ferruginous preparations in cases of *Chlorosis, Anæmia, Debility, Convalescence, Weakness in children, Poorness and alteration of Blood,* no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA
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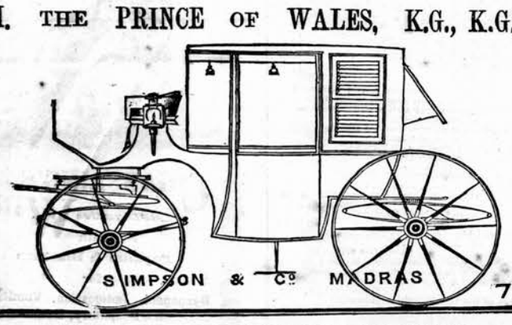
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Pure, Mild and Mellow, Delicious and very Wholesome.
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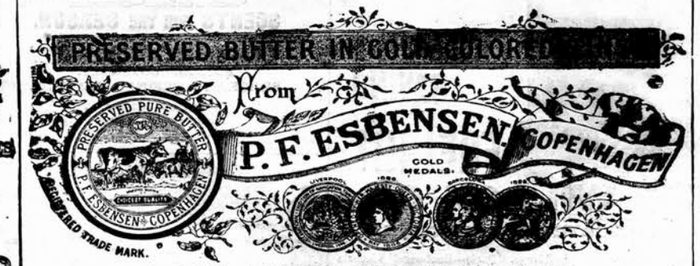


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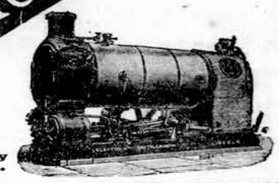
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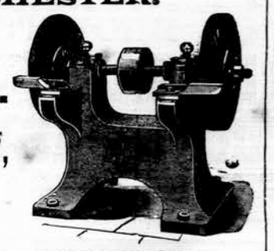
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